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LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Finney's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Every Variety in Gent's Furnishing Goods.

At W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Furniture for Sale.

Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, by Joseph Meyer & Son, 424 Penn street, and 35 Smithfield street. rurhs

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of fine toilet soaps in the city is to be found at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond. ytrs

Great Bargains at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Good White Tucked Skirt $1 50.
Good White Ruffled Skirt $1 75.
Hoop Skirts 50c.
Children's Hoop Skirts 25c.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas at very low prices.
Straw Goods marked down very low to close out the remainder of summer stock.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Dress and Mourning Goods at McClarran & McKenzie's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street, and save money.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Pennsylvania Governorship.

ASA PACKER THE NOMINEE.

Hon. C. J. Pershing, the Nominee for Supreme Judge—Pittsburgh Patriots in Jail—Brick Pomeroy —More Pittsburgh Patriots in Jail—The Cass Delegation Returns in Sorrow and Mourning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 14, 1869.

The excitement continues all night, both Cass and Packer men claiming a sure thing, but the former were the most positive. All the night trains brought additions to the crowd, and as hotel beds could not be had on any price the new comers either had to seek out private quarters, carpet-bag in hand, or occupy the chairs in bar-rooms. Half a dozen of the Pittsburgh roughs took quarters with the Mayor and went to jail this morning for thirty days. Daylight brought with it no diminution of pressure, and an immense number of people gathered at the Capitol Square.

To keep out the crowd five tickets were allotted to each delegate, and only holders of them admitted. In the Convention room it was quiet and good order, but outside there was a howling mob.

Brick Pomeroy held a levee at the reporters' table, and showed off the cause of the intense animation of the country delegates.

W. A. Wallace called the Convention to order, and exploded one of his Napoleonic bulletins, in which he declined further service on the State Committee. Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington, was made temporary Chairman, and made a brief speech. Committees on contested seats, permanent officers and resolutions were appointed. On the first was R. M. Gibson; on the second G. L. B. Fetterman and James Irwin, and on the third James H. Hopkins and George S. Hays, all of Allegheny.

Frank Hughes, of Schuylkill, in an excited manner said in twenty-five years experience of Democratic conventions he had never had such an experience as running the gauntlet of roughs and pickpockets that surrounded the capitol. Subsequently he renewed the subject, and painted the outsiders in no easy colors. The subject was referred to by the officers of the Convention.

John Hastings, of Jefferson, suggested that the chairman appoint "pasters and folders" to expedite business.

The Chairman—What number does the gentleman propose?

Hastings—Twenty-seven additional.

A Delegate—Who shall not be paid out of the State Treasury.

The Chairman—That suggestion is clearly out of order. (Great laughter.)

The Convention then took a recess until two P. M.

At the afternoon session an immense crowd congregated about the Capitol, and it was with the utmost difficulty delegates could gain admission. All the entrances were closed but one, and about that a couple of thousand characters, good and bad, were assembled. President Hopkins and many other delegates were hauled through a window. Once in the arrangements were unexceptionable, but the outside barbarians, unchecked, constituted thieves and roughs made it uncomfortable about the entrances.

All the delegates had not effected an entrance when the Chairman called the Convention to order. The committee reported Senator Buckalew for permanent President, with Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Among the former were Wm. H. Meading and C. P. Whisler, of Allegheny. Wm. H. McGee was nominated as Secretary. Mr. Buckalew, in his speech, came out strongly for permanent reform and retrenchment, and against special legislation; also attacked Geary and Williams. The speech fell short of his reputation, and failed to strike fire.

Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, offered a resolution which passed, expressing regret for the death of Arnold Plummer, a delegate elect to the Convention.

F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill, from the Platform Committee, reported the following: The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, do unanimously declare,

First, That the Federal Government is limited in power to those powers granted in the Federal Constitution, and the exercise of doubtful constitutional power is dangerous to the stability of the system, and the safety of the people, and the Democratic party did never consent that the State of Pennsylvania shall surrender her great right of local self-government.

Second, That the attempted ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Radical members of the last Legislature, and their refusal to submit the same to a vote of the people, was a deliberate breach of their official duty, and an outrage upon every citizen of the State, and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed and the amendment submitted to the people at the polls for acceptance or rejection.

Third, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is opposed to conferring upon the negro the right to vote, and we do emphatically deny that there is any right or power in Congress or elsewhere to impose negro suffrage upon the people of the States in opposition to their will.

Fourth, That reform in the administration of the Federal and State governments, and in the management of their financial affairs, is imperatively demanded.

Fifth, That the movement now being made for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man has our most cordial co-operation.

Sixth, That the legislation of the late Republican Congress outside of the Constitution, the disregard by the majority thereof of the will of the people and sanctity of the ballot box in the exclusion from their seats in Congress of representatives duly elected, the establishment of military governments in States in the Union, and the overthrow of all civil governments therein, are acts of dynasty and usurpation, that tend directly to the destruction of all Republican government and the creation of the worst forms of despotism.

Seventh, That our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory must be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

Eighth, Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; no assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example of encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights.

Ninth, That the present internal revenue and taxing system of the general government is grossly unjust, and means ought at once to be adopted to cause a modification thereof.

The resolutions in regard to negro suffrage and the fifteenth amendment were loudly cheered. The report was unanimously adopted.

After contested seats had been disposed of, Mr. Cofroth, of Somerset, moved to proceed to nominate Governor. The names of Packer, Cass, McCandless, Hancock, Mayor Fox and Charles Rogers, of Philadelphia, were suggested. The two latter were subsequently withdrawn.

There was a tremendous outburst at the mention of Hancock's name, whose claims were supported by a vigorous speech from a Berks county delegate.

Mr. Wallace, after cheers for Hancock had subsided, said a duty to an honored citizen of Pennsylvania required that he should state that General Hancock, on the 21st of May, had expressly, and without reservation, decided to refuse the use of his name for the office of Governor, and he hoped, therefore, no such act of gross injustice would be done him, as to force a nomination against his expressed wishes.

Mr. Wallace sent to the chair to be read a letter from General Hancock, dated at St. Paul, May 21, addressed to a committee at Bethlehem, Northampton county, in which he refused to be a candidate for the most positive and unequivocal terms. He says in this letter he has been raised to the profession of arms since boyhood, and would not leave for the field of politics. He was grateful for the proposed honor, but it was his deliberate conviction not to accept.

The letter was carefully written, and so very guarded in its expression that it did not contain a single word of sympathy for the Democratic party of the State. The letter was refused for publication, it having been written with the understanding that no such use should be made of it. The General was not averse to its publication in Convention, but said he had made up his mind not to go into the press on political subjects over his own signature. The reading of the letter created a profound impression in the convention, for fully one-half the delegates had joined in the cheering at the mention of Hancock. It completely exploded the Hancock game. A Berks county delegate said notwithstanding the letter Hancock would be supported. The roll was called amidst great excitement, the responses of prominent delegates being received with great cheering. The following was the first ballot: Packer, 59; Cass, 49; Hancock, 21; McCandless, 5.

Second ballot: McCandless withdrawn; Cass, 47; Packer, 68; Hancock 10.

The result was known to the Convention as soon as the ballot was concluded, immense cheering following. In announcing the vote, Mr. Buckalew made a mistake of one, giving the whole number of votes at 134, and the Cass men took advantage of it to demand a new ballot. Much ill feeling was manifested for a time, until Mr. Monaghan, of Chester, a Cass man, moved in a sprightly speech, as the best way to get out of the predicament, that Mr. Packer be declared the unanimous nominee.

Mr. Hughes, of Schuylkill, would not agree to this. As a friend of Packer he wanted a ballot, as the record showed the contest. He moved to set aside the last vote, and take a new one. Carried.

Nothing could have been more impolitic than the course of the Cass men in raising a row over a purely clerical error. This was shown on the third vote, on which Packer received 65 votes, and Cass's supporters fell off to 37. There was not a Cass man in the Convention who seemed equal to the emergency of carrying the defeated candidate from the field of battle in a graceful manner. J. H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, pledged the west for Packer, even under the sore defeat that section had sustained in the loss of Cass. The nomination of Packer was then declared unanimous with a very small show of enthusiasm, so badly had the Cass men been defeated in the caucus.

The Supreme Judgeship.

For Supreme Judge about twenty-five candidates were proposed. On the first ballot the vote was scattering, and on the second the contest was between Pershing of Cambria, who received sixty-nine votes; Brown of Warren, forty-three, and Mott of Indiana, three. Pershing was declared the nominee.

The State Central Committee was named by the delegates from the Senatorial districts, and the President of the Convention and candidates were authorized to settle the Chairman of the Committee.

The defeat of Cass was due to the superior management of the Packer men. Cass at noon counted a sure majority, indicating fifty instructed delegates. His Philadelphia expectations were wrecked on the first ballot. All the Philadelphia delegation but one voted for Packer, and on the second went solid twenty-two votes for the nominee. Charges of bribery are freely made against the Philadelphians, but they were elected, at all times to strengthen their local nominations. Their pretence of going for Cass was a ruse to discover his weak points. Cass's only hope was he would be supported by the Pennsylvania Railroad used in his favor yesterday worked against him to-day, as also did his advocacy by certain prominent Republicans. These facts alarmed a good many delegates.

The Hancock movement from the start was a trick, but was skillfully worked up in the form of a genuine movement, and Packer received all the Hancock votes. Cass had nearly all the prominent Democrats in the Convention against him. Calhoun, Buckalew, Hughes, Cassidy and Cofroth wielded a strong influence for Packer.

The Chairman of the State Committee will be Senator Buckalew, of Philadelphia, who engineered the Packer campaign. The Packer people are jubilant and indulging in oratory, fireworks, music and processions, as the Democratic Club of Philadelphia, D. Kerr, Alderman Strain, Wm. D. Moore and others, who helped to produce the result, are in a joyful temper, but the Cass excursionists return to-night in sorrow and mourning.

12 O'CLOCK.—Cass, Brick Pomeroy and others made speeches to a large meeting to-night. General Cass entertained the Philadelphia delegation. Joseph A. Lare and James H. Hopkins are on the State Committee from Allegheny county. More Pittsburgh roughs were arrested to-night.

CHINESE LABOR.

THE CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS.

Reports of Committees—Speeches by Tye Kim Orr and Mr. Kachmanshoop—The Rates of Wages.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—The Chinese Labor Convention met this morning at ten o'clock. The attendance was large, chiefly composed of planters and merchants of neighboring States and the surrounding country.

Reports were submitted from the finance committee, favoring a joint stock emigration society with offices in the principal Southern cities; from the emigration committee, promising welcome and protection to all emigrants from China and elsewhere; from the transportation committee, stating that emigrants can be brought to Memphis in lots of fifty and over from the Pacific States by rail for fifty dollars each, and from Hong Kong to San Francisco for from eighty to one hundred dollars gold.

Tye Kim Orr, a Chinaman two years in this country, now a resident of Louisiana, addressed the Convention. He said there were 60,000 Chinese now in the West Indies. Among many hunch distress prevails because they were not scientific in pursuit as the Europeans from old banks, laborers and artisans. Many were professional men, but they had been bred on plantations to work at labor they are not familiar with. Agriculturists can easily be procured through proper agents from the interior of China. In Cuba they are paid for piloting per month; farm hands are paid eighty to twenty dollars per year in China, while living is cheap. Three hundred and fifty pounds of rice costs us there two dollars. Women work in the fields of China, only fifty women in ten thousand. None but those in the lower of strong drink. Comparatively few are opium smokers. The poor are rich and only people can afford to indulge in. Of fifty now living in Monadnock only one is a whisky lover. They are easily managed, being patient, industrious, docile, tractable and virtuous. The value of China is seen in many ways similar to the Southern States and Europe would not become successful workers of Southern lands.

Mr. Kachmanshoop arrived at noon and addressed the Convention, stating that his house has brought 20,000 Chinese to California, where 50,000 are now employed in agricultural and railroad works. They are paid ninety cents to one dollar per day in gold per day as laborers. They can be induced to come from San Francisco here at $40 per month, but can be obtained much cheaper in China, and under a five years contract could be had for ten to twelve dollars per month. At K. says they are not at all reliable unless security is entered into, and will not work with others if higher wages is offered.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Burglary and Murder—A Young Woman Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 14, 1869.

The residence of Mrs. Barrett, on East High street, this city, was the scene of a frightful tragedy. This morning between four and five o'clock her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Ormsbee rose as usual and stepped into the dining room in her night clothes. A moment passed when she was heard to scream and a shot immediately followed. Her son and mother ran into the room, and raised the window in time to see a man walking away from the window. In the meantime Mrs. Ormsbee was found to be instantly killed by the shot, which passed through her chest. The window was raised and supported by a stick of wood, and the inference is that Mrs. Ormsbee saw and supposed burglars had been about, and was shot by the man from the yard while making investigations. The county Commissioners offer one thousand dollars for his arrest. C.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Outrage on a White Girl—The Crops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 14, 1869.

A negro who enticed a white girl from her home at Franklin, Pa., was followed and arrested here to-day. The instance of the lady's father, who has been in pursuit of the couple for two weeks. The girl was only fourteen years old, good looking and well dressed.

What is being harvested in this section, and the yield is good but a little damaged by heavy rains. Corn is rather backward, but looks well except on very low land. There will be abundance of fruits of all kinds.

THE INDIANS.

Report from Gen. Carr—A Village Surprised—White Female Prisoners Released.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—A dispatch from Omaha gives the following report from General E. A. Carr of his operations against the Indians. On the 11th inst., I surprised a village of Dog Soldiers and Cheyennes under command of Tall Bull, killed fifty-two, and captured seventeen women and children, among them a wife and daughter of Tall Bull. They had two white women taken on the Saline. They murdered one whose first name is said to be Susanna. We gave her christian burial. They attempted to murder Maria Weigel, but the ball glanced on a rib, and she will probably recover. The surprise was very complete for such an open country. They did not get off a single pack, left most of their saddles, and will have no shelter or food except horse meat, until they can find buffalo. We captured 550 animals, 96 lodges, 40 rifles, 20 pistols, a number of robes and a quantity of camp equipage, which was destroyed.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 14, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Ohio No. 4, at seven P. M. Passed up: Mountain Belle, at nine A. M., and Telegraph at one P. M. River rising; weather clear and warm. H.

OHIO.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Full State Ticket Nominated—The Platform, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 14, 1869.

The Prohibitory State Convention met here at half-past ten A. M. to-day. About forty delegates were present, representing the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Congressional districts. J. A. Sumner, of Summit, was elected Chairman and C. H. Merrick, of Cuyahoga, Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. A. Peters. The Chairman announced that the Convention was ready for business. After some discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all gentlemen present who are not delegates may become so by signing the call.

A Committee was appointed to enroll delegates, consisting of Odell, of Cuyahoga, Obby, of Cuyahoga, and Childs, of Columbiana.

The Chairman made a few remarks, saying that each party claimed the temperance movement would destroy it. He said that if it would destroy both parties and build up a temperance party it would be a good thing.

The Committee on Enrollment reported and the report was accepted.

A committee of five was appointed to prepare business for the Convention, L. B. Silver, of Columbiana, Chadwick of Muskingum, Spencer, of Cuyahoga, Harris, of Crawford, Demaree, of Summit, were appointed said committee.

A committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed on resolutions, as follows: H. M. Williams, Ninth District; Chas. Fitz Allen, Fifth; John Reed, Seventh; C. S. Ritz, Eighth; W. B. Chadwick, Thirteenth; H. B. Sage, Fourteenth; T. P. Childs, Seventeenth; G. N. Abby, Eighteenth.

Adjourned till one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Resolutions read a lengthy preamble and series of seven resolutions, taking up national questions and trenching on ground covered by other political issues, generally squinting towards Democracy in regard to bonds, taxes, greenbacks, internal revenue, tariffs, &c., including one favorable to labor reform and complimentary to soldiers and sailors, closing with a short one on temperance.

Pending the discussion of the platform, J. A. Spencer, of Cleveland, offered the following resolution as a substitute, which was adopted after warm discussion:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the platform adopted at the Cincinnati Convention, and call upon the citizens of this State to ignore all questions of national politics, and to unite with the Democratic party in the Convention in Chicago on the first of September.

L. B. Silver, of Columbiana, offered a resolution reiterating the resolutions of last August to the duty of the temperance party to nominate no person for any office for State or county, except such as have subscribed to the platform. Carried.

J. Odell, of Cleveland, offered other resolutions explaining reasons for and objections to the temperance political movement, which were adopted.

Nominations being in order, Don Piatt and J. E. Ingersoll, of Cleveland, and John McSweeny, of Wayne county, were named. Pending the vote, Don Piatt and John McSweeny were withdrawn, and J. E. Ingersoll was nominated by acclamation.

For Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Wadsworth of Cincinnati; Judge of Supreme Court, referred to State Executive Committee. Treasurer of State, Thomas Richardson, of Hancock county. Attorney General, J. A. Sumner, of Summit; Member of Board of Public Works, L. E. Silver, of Columbiana. All were nominated by acclamation.

After the election of delegates to the Chicago National Convention, the Executive Committee, &c., the Convention adjourned.

BALTIMORE.

The Sengerfest—Death of an Old Citizen.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 11.—The first prizes for singing were awarded to the Arion Society, of New York, and the Mannerchor, of Philadelphia, and second prizes to a Hoboken club and the Washington Saengerbund. Each received a piano. The different societies processioned to Schutzen Park, to hear addresses and singing.

Col. James B. Latimer, one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, died yesterday, aged 72.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Havana dispatch says: The remains of Consul Stedman were interred at Santiago, Seventy officials, civil and military and foreign, accompanied the funeral cortege. The weather is very hot and dry. There is much sickness throughout the island.

While attending to querries from a confederate, a thief quietly walked off with the box of the Cashier of the Seaman's Bank, in New York, Monday afternoon, and both thieves escaped. Subsequently a package was found in an entry with $25,000 of bonds not negotiable. Eighteen thousand dollars bonds and available bonds were gone. No arrests.

Clark & Elson's store and large barn, Dunn Bros.' store, sheds and stables, the postoffice, and about a dozen dwellings, burned Tuesday in Union village, N. J. Loss $30,000.

The bridge across the Wisconsin river at Prairie du Sac was carried away Tuesday night by the recent floods. The bridge was valued at $60,000.

Lumber, lath and shingles line the river for miles. The loss is very heavy.

The storm Tuesday seems to have done considerable damage in various parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, &c., carrying off railroad bridges, flooding fields and cellars.

Azariah Boohy, President of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, was arrested in New York on Tuesday, on suit of J. Fisk, by order of the Supreme Court, for contempt in refusing the books of the company, and bailed for trial.

The rumored departure of the Ryan Cuban Expedition is authoritatively denied.

William H. Seward and party sailed from San Francisco for Sitka on Tuesday, on the Steamer Active.

Fulton, of the Paris crew, won a scull race at St. Johns, N. B., yesterday, beating Morris with nearly four minutes to spare. Distance four miles.

A decision in reference to the rights of the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas has just been made by Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, which is the most important question which has agitated the people for the past year. Locations will be granted to settlers in accordance with the Secretary's decision have been sent to the proper authorities in Kansas.

At Springfield, Mass., Benjamin W. Foster was yesterday tried and sentenced to the State's Prison for life for rape on a girl eleven years of age.

Wade Bolton was shot in front of Court Square, Memphis, yesterday morning, by Dr. Dickens. This was the outcome of a long-standing feud of several years' duration, and which has already caused the killing and crippling of more than a dozen persons.

An adjourned meeting of the American Tract Society of Boston, after a lengthy discussion of propositions to dissolve the Society, dividing assets among the three denominations interested, to reunite with the New York Branch or sustain its present independence, finally tabled all propositions and adjourned.

It is regretted that all the crew except the captain and mate of the American bark Scotland Cross have been poisoned at Manilla. No particulars are given.

A disease has appeared among the silk worms of the Sacramento Valley, California. The largest dealers lost of their first broods of French worms nearly a million by death.

The bark Onward has arrived at Portland, Oregon, from Hong Kong, with about three hundred Chinamen. The small-pox broke out on the voyage, and there were fifty deaths.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means are visiting the cities of Oregon and the ports of Puget's Sound. They will return to San Francisco next week.

The principal mining companies in White Pine have reduced the wages of the miners. The latter are on a strike.

On Sunday afternoon two sons of Louis Vorwick, of Minneapolis, Minn., were drowned in the St. Anthony mill pond at the head of the island. They were thirteen and seven years. They were walking on the dam, when the younger fell in, and the elder jumped after him. The youngest held on to him with desperation, and they both went down together.

A prize fight took place near St. Paul, Tuesday evening, between the "Chicago Pet" and Bill Johnston. Fourteen rounds were fought in thirty-five minutes, and the fight was won by the "Pet."

A match between Tom. Allen and Chas. C. Gallagher for a prize fight was closed yesterday afternoon. The battle is to take place on the 27th of August, within fifty miles of St. Louis, for $500 a side, open for an increase to $1,000 and excursion money.

The communion service of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was stolen Monday evening by sneak thieves.

Geo. Wygert, baker, of Tarrytown, N. Y., has been arrested for incendiarizing his premises, thereby causing the late conflagration there.

British Commissioner Rose left New York for Canada yesterday, to report progress upon reciprocity.

The Western Wooden-ware Association are now in session in Chicago. Representatives are present from Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Patrick Tierny was instantly killed yesterday morning in the works of the Illinois Stone Dressing Company, on the corner of Wells and Taylor streets, Chicago, by being caught in a pulley which he was attempting to adjust, and by which he was drawn around at the rate of seventy-five revolutions a minute for more than a minute. His body was fearfully crushed.

Mrs. B. A. Ormsbee, a widow lady living on East High street, Springfield, Ohio, just west of Green Mount Cemetery, was shot dead by a burglar at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning in broad daylight. She was shot from the outside of the building, she falling dead by the window, the ball passing into her left breast and into her lungs. The murderer was seen by a boy, a son of the murdered woman, from a window of the house. He was short, thick set and wore No. 5 boots. Great excitement prevails, and every possible effort is being made to ferret out and catch the scoundrel.

Two hundred and nine children died in Brooklyn last week.

The German Citizens' Rights Society of Boston, have petitioned Governor Claflin to stay the enforcement of the prohibitory law until a vote of the people can be taken.

Rooms are being fitted up in the building adjoining that occupied by the Artillery Mess in Dalhousie Square, Montreal, for Prince Arthur during his stay there.

The low lands between Montreal and Line are flooded.

A new express company has been organized in San Francisco, to do business in all parts of the world, capital eight millions. Among the trustees are D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California; Josiah Stanford, of Stanford Bros., Lloyd Lewis and other San Francisco capitalists. It is reported that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has decided not to run express business, and appointed the company its agents.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company will be held at Sacramento Tuesday. The former board of directors were re-elected, and the old officers again elected.

The committee of arrangements for the dinner Thursday to the Governor General of Canada, at Quebec, have withdrawn their invitation to the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, on account of his conduct at the levee Tuesday.

Subscriptions are being made in Quebec to send West destitute Swedes and Norwegians brought out by ocean steamers.

A special train with an excursion party of eastern railroad men on the Kansas Pacific Railroad broke through a bridge yesterday morning, about eighteen miles east of Lawrence, in consequence of the unprecedented high water. The train was running not to exceed ten miles per hour. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed. Twenty-three named persons were slightly injured: Jos. Perkins, Oscar Townsend, Frank Ford, E. S. Pond, Hiram Giles, H. W. Johnson, James H. Bennett, Charles Bickox, and Jesse Roberts, of Lawrence; Mr. Hertimer, J. C. Mayo, of St. Louis; Edward King, Indianapolis; Charles Cahill, Williams, Jr., Chicago; Mr. Breen, Miss Jessie W. Hanna, Terre Haute; E. Noyes, Mattoon, Ill.; the conductor and brakeman. Ratchford, of Illinois, was seriously injured. All are being cared for at Lawrence, and are doing well. Gen. Noble, Division Superintendent, and Col. A. Anderson, General Superintendent of the road, were on the train. Mr. Noble was badly but not dangerously hurt, Mr. Anderson but little injured.

A meeting was held at Leavenworth yesterday to organize the Leavenworth and Gulf Railroad. Among the incorporators are Gov. Carney, L. T. Smith, A. Caldwell, Major Fishback and Gen. Curtis. It is known that Boston capitalists connected with the movement are in earnest, and work will be speedily under head and shoulders until the connection in Chicago on the first of September.

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Lumber, lath and shingles line the river for miles. The loss is very heavy.

The storm Tuesday seems to have done considerable damage in various parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, &c., carrying off railroad bridges, flooding fields and cellars.

Azariah Boohy, President of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, was arrested in New York on Tuesday, on suit of J. Fisk, by order of the Supreme Court, for contempt in refusing the books of the company, and bailed for trial.

The rumored departure of the Ryan Cuban Expedition is authoritatively denied.

William H. Seward and party sailed from San Francisco for Sitka on Tuesday, on the Steamer Active.

Fulton, of the Paris crew, won a scull race at St. Johns, N. B., yesterday, beating Morris with nearly four minutes to spare. Distance four miles.

A decision in reference to the rights of the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas has just been made by Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, which is the most important question which has agitated the people for the past year. Locations will be granted to settlers in accordance with the Secretary's decision have been sent to the proper authorities in Kansas.

At Springfield, Mass., Benjamin W. Foster was yesterday tried and sentenced to the State's Prison for life for rape on a girl eleven years of age.

Wade Bolton was shot in front of Court Square, Memphis, yesterday morning, by Dr. Dickens. This was the outcome of a long-standing feud of several years' duration, and which has already caused the killing and crippling of more than a dozen persons.

An adjourned meeting of the American Tract Society of Boston, after a lengthy discussion of propositions to dissolve the Society, dividing assets among the three denominations interested, to reunite with the New York Branch or sustain its present independence, finally tabled all propositions and adjourned.

It is regretted that all the crew except the captain and mate of the American bark Scotland Cross have been poisoned at Manilla. No particulars are given.

A disease has appeared among the silk worms of the Sacramento Valley, California. The largest dealers lost of their first broods of French worms nearly a million by death.

The bark Onward has arrived at Portland, Oregon, from Hong Kong, with about three hundred Chinamen. The small-pox broke out on the voyage, and there were fifty deaths.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means are visiting the cities of Oregon and the ports of Puget's Sound. They will return to San Francisco next week.

The principal mining companies in White Pine have reduced the wages of the miners. The latter are on a strike.

On Sunday afternoon two sons of Louis Vorwick, of Minneapolis, Minn., were drowned in the St. Anthony mill pond at the head of the island. They were thirteen and seven years. They were walking on the dam, when the younger fell in, and the elder jumped after him. The youngest held on to him with desperation, and they both went down together.

A prize fight took place near St. Paul, Tuesday evening, between the "Chicago Pet" and Bill Johnston. Fourteen rounds were fought in thirty-five minutes, and the fight was won by the "Pet."

A match between Tom. Allen and Chas. C. Gallagher for a prize fight was closed yesterday afternoon. The battle is to take place on the 27th of August, within fifty miles of St. Louis, for $500 a side, open for an increase to $1,000 and excursion money.

The communion service of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was stolen Monday evening by sneak thieves.

Geo. Wygert, baker, of Tarrytown, N. Y., has been arrested for incendiarizing his premises, thereby causing the late conflagration there.

British Commissioner Rose left New York for Canada yesterday, to report progress upon reciprocity.

The Western Wooden-ware Association are now in session in Chicago. Representatives are present from Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Patrick Tierny was instantly killed yesterday morning in the works of the Illinois Stone Dressing Company, on the corner of Wells and Taylor streets, Chicago, by being caught in a pulley which he was attempting to adjust, and by which he was drawn around at the rate of seventy-five revolutions a minute for more than a minute. His body was fearfully crushed.

Mrs. B. A. Ormsbee, a widow lady living on East High street, Springfield, Ohio, just west of Green Mount Cemetery, was shot dead by a burglar at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning in broad daylight. She was shot from the outside of the building, she falling dead by the window, the ball passing into her left breast and into her lungs. The murderer was seen by a boy, a son of the murdered woman, from a window of the house. He was short, thick set and wore No. 5 boots. Great excitement prevails, and every possible effort is being made to ferret out and catch the scoundrel.

Two hundred and nine children died in Brooklyn last week.

The German Citizens' Rights Society of Boston, have petitioned Governor Claflin to stay the enforcement of the prohibitory law until a vote of the people can be taken.

Rooms are being fitted up in the building adjoining that occupied by the Artillery Mess in Dalhousie Square, Montreal, for Prince Arthur during his stay there.

The low lands between Montreal and Line are flooded.

A new express company has been organized in San Francisco, to do business in all parts of the world, capital eight millions. Among the trustees are D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California; Josiah Stanford, of Stanford Bros., Lloyd Lewis and other San Francisco capitalists. It is reported that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has decided not to run express business, and appointed the company its agents.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company will be held at Sacramento Tuesday. The former board of directors were re-elected, and the old officers again elected.

The committee of arrangements for the dinner Thursday to the Governor General of Canada, at Quebec, have withdrawn their invitation to the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, on account of his conduct at the levee Tuesday.

Subscriptions are being made in Quebec to send West destitute Swedes and Norwegians brought out by ocean steamers.

A special train with an excursion party of eastern railroad men on the Kansas Pacific Railroad broke through a bridge yesterday morning, about eighteen miles east of Lawrence, in consequence of the unprecedented high water. The train was running not to exceed ten miles per hour. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed. Twenty-three named persons were slightly injured: Jos. Perkins, Oscar Townsend, Frank Ford, E. S. Pond, Hiram Giles, H. W. Johnson, James H. Bennett, Charles Bickox, and Jesse Roberts, of Lawrence; Mr. Hertimer, J. C. Mayo, of St. Louis; Edward King, Indianapolis; Charles Cahill, Williams, Jr., Chicago; Mr. Breen, Miss Jessie W. Hanna, Terre Haute; E. Noyes, Mattoon, Ill.; the conductor and brakeman. Ratchford, of Illinois, was seriously injured. All are being cared for at Lawrence, and are doing well. Gen. Noble, Division Superintendent, and Col. A. Anderson, General Superintendent of the road, were on the train. Mr. Noble was badly but not dangerously hurt, Mr. Anderson but little injured.

A meeting was held at Leavenworth yesterday to organize the Leavenworth and Gulf Railroad. Among the incorporators are Gov. Carney, L. T. Smith, A. Caldwell, Major Fishback and Gen. Curtis. It is known that Boston capitalists connected with the movement are in earnest, and work will be speedily under head and shoulders until the connection in Chicago on the first of September.

L. B. Silver, of Columbia, offered a resolution reiterating the resolutions of last August to the duty of the temperance party to nominate no person for any office for State or county, except such as have subscribed to the platform. Carried.

J. Odell, of Cleveland, offered other resolutions explaining reasons for and objections to the temperance political movement, which were adopted.

Nominations being in order, Don Piatt and J. E. Ingersoll, of Cleveland, and John McSweeny, of Wayne county, were named. Pending the vote, Don Piatt and John McSweeny were withdrawn, and J. E. Ingersoll was nominated by acclamation.

For Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Wadsworth of Cincinnati; Judge of Supreme Court, referred to State Executive Committee. Treasurer of State, Thomas Richardson, of Hancock county. Attorney General, J. A. Sumner, of Summit; Member of Board of Public Works, L. E. Silver, of Columbiana. All were nominated by acclamation.

After the election of delegates to the Chicago National Convention, the Executive Committee, &c., the Convention adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

ASSASSINATION IN GEORGIA.

The Case of Senator Adkins—Result of Virginia Election—The Quaker Indian Commissioners—The Pacific Railroad—The Election on the Mississippi Constitution—Proclamation by the President—Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1869.

Senator Adkins's Assassination.

The President has received reports from Gen. Terry, commanding in Georgia, concerning the murder of the late Senator Adkins of that State in May last. The General does not express any opinion himself, but forwards documents and lets them tell their own story. From statements made by the wife and daughters and servants of the murdered man, it appears a considerable gang of persons was concerned in the assassination. Five shots were fired at the time of the murder one by

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.

THE Democrats in State Convention yesterday nominated ASA PACKER for Governor, over General CASS, his principal opponent. The contest was excited throughout, and the Convention more largely attended by outsiders, than for many years. The dispatches of our correspondent will acquaint the reader with the manner the thing was done.

THE Shoal waters near Newfoundland were the critical part of the Great Eastern's mission. This point having been passed, the new cable enterprise may be said to be a success. The joy incident to the occasion is not a little dashed by the probability that the new enterprise has been absorbed by the old monopoly. In such an event another cable, in American hands, will be the result.

THE attempt of the Democratic leaders in California to enlist the party against Chinese immigration will fail. Not to refer to the Memphis Convention, all over the South the entire business and property holding community are favoring the introduction of the followers of CONFUCIUS—speaking of whom, suggests that henceforth there will be a demand among our countrymen for his remarkable writings and a more exact knowledge concerning him. We confidently expect to see an edition announced by some enterprising publisher.

THE New York *Tribune* has the advantage of having a correspondent in London —Mr. SMALLEY—who has been able to kick up quite a respectable muss. He wrote against England, for which he was refused membership to the Reform Club, whereupon "the two most representative Liberals of England felt provoked to resign from the Club, they having nominated him." But they didn't resign, the correspondent having begged that they wouldn't do any such thing. It was a lucky incident for the correspondent, but a mean thing in the Englishmen composing the Club.

MR. GREEN, who wanted to know of Mr. GREELEY what he meant by advising the people to keep jobbers of every description out of the Legislature, and who got a plain answer, has written again. He thinks—just as the breed hereabouts think—that names should be called and the jobbers pointed out. No doubt that Mr. GREEN feels hurt. A good many of the same sort feel hurt, because a bill of particulars is not given: rather because they fear one will be given. Men conscious that if a bill of particulars were to be given they would not appear on it, don't feel so. There is no use in particularizing. Every man up for an office should be and generally is known to the voters. Let them vote upon the character of candidates are. Under such a test no honest man need fear the result. This is what we ask, and it is what Mr. GREEN and those like him most fear.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL seems to have a progressive policy in his department, from which the public are likely to experience much benefit. On the first of the present month, he put in operation a new system of surveillance, embracing the whole country in detail, for the suppression of dishonesty and carelessness, and for promoting the interest of the postal service generally. Of course the success of this plan will depend on the kind of men selected to work it. Inefficient or incapable subordinates kept in office for personal or political reasons, the Postmaster General will find the greatest hindrance in the prosecution of his work of reform; and we beg leave to suggest that the starting point in his endeavors should be the starting from office of these incapables and the filling of their places with prompt, energetic officials, who can fully comprehend the needs of the service, and will facilitate rather than impede the wheels of reform.

THE New York *Times* wants to know if "Legislative Corruption is Spreading." The question is a fair one, and deserves a proper answer. We will undertake to express our belief only as regards this State—which is, that the spread of corruption ceased only with the adjournment. That it will be renewed with increased virulence with the reassembling of the Legislature, unless the people apply the only remedy of striking down every man concerning whom suspicion can be justly entertained, we are perfectly confident. The opportunity offered for curing, at any rate striking a heavy blow at the evil, is favorable in every respect. Every consideration relating to a conscientious discharge of duty urges men to improve it. It is the only way to work the Reform which no man will pretend to deny we must have. Viewed in the light of an awakening purpose to improve the opportunity to strike down every corruptionist who shows his head, we should be inclined to answer, for this latitude, the question of the *Times* in the negative.

IN his remarks on the Alabama claims, MR. GLADSTONE conveyed the impression that postponement was desirable to perhaps as late in the United States to cool off. If this was serious and not a choice bit of humor, he betrays wonderful ignorance of the temper of the American mind. If there is, or at any time has been, excitement anywhere, it has been in the very circles which MR. GLADSTONE is supposed to know most about. The drunken man suggesting that the friends who are walking him about and bathing his head with cold water, had better get sober, parallels this English statesman when he proposes that time should be given the American public to regain their equanimity. We prefer to regard the remark as deeply humorous, meaning as though he had said: "We Englishmen have fired up rather prematurely and need time to blow off steam. Postpone the subject till we can regain our senses, when we shall be ready to proceed with negotiations. The question must be closed, for we cannot afford to keep it open till the occasion happens when you can take your pay in kind." Read in the true light this is the substance of MR. GLADSTONE'S speech we conclude.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

We have watched with an interest almost breathless for what the fierce Democracy at the North would say at the election of negroes to office, by their brethren in the South. As we supposed the hatred of the "nigger" here was genuine, we of course expected the outburst at the outrage of electing him to the Legislature in Virginia would be instant and terrible. Therefore we watched. But it has not been in vain. Not a whisper of protest is uttered anywhere; and to-day, for aught appears, the "nigger" is as good a fellow with the fierce Democracy as the white man. Those Republicans who, sharing the Democratic hatred for the "nigger," had more than half concluded to join the Democracy, have our heartiest sympathies. Where will they go now? is a question that is difficult for them to determine. It don't matter much how they decide it. The laws of progress governing human affairs will prove too much for them, and overcome all such petty resentments and narrow views as have characterized their discussions of the question. As wave on wave rolls in, each bringing new aspects and necessities concerning public questions, men come to learn that there is a philosophy and a power operating to control events that dwarf all their plans and render weak and foolish their finest theories. The negro question, around which, only a few months ago, were marshalled the worst passions of the human heart, and which seemingly threatened a war of races immediate and bloody, has received a solution as peaceful as it was to most unexpected. The "nigger" having become a necessity to the politician, and having, on an average, proved himself the equal of the latest importations from the monarchies of the Old World—the Chinaman, possibly, excepted—he is recognized at his value, if not at any excess thereof, and, as a necessary consequence, we find both parties the willing, patronising recipients of this new class of citizens and voters. The announcement that a negro has been chosen to Congress is received with no surprise, or scarcely a remark. He will enter the House of Representatives and take his seat—the very seat his white competitor would have taken had he been successful—with about the same curiosity felt concerning him that a colored soldier in army blue awakened after the first spasm about enlisting negroes had passed away. Time carries us higher on the ladder, enables us to obtain new and more extended views, and prepares us for facts and conclusions which while standing on a lower round seemed impossible. The negro question has already ceased to be a novelty of the first order, and is growing less continually. The Chinaman already begins to jostle the African on our soil; and it would perhaps be hazardous to speculate on the part he is destined to play on our political boards and in our domestic affairs. Our political leaders learn with wonderful facility. Although here and there a parting shot may now and then be fired at the "nigger," we conclude that he has ceased to be the universal target he so lately had the distinction of being. A citizen and voter, he is no better and no worse than a white man.

WHAT first occurs to us concerning the nomination of PACKER for Governor is, that it was a cruel piece of business, and will prove a tremendous crusher to CASS, who, it is not too much to say, had his affections quite set on the nomination, in the firm belief that he could be elected. It is our duty, we suppose, to afford the unfortunate and disappointed all the consolation we can: and we desire to be understood as saying, that we do sincerely regret General CASS's failure, for we should have taken especial pleasure in seeing him defeated at the polls, as he surely would have been, and as PACKER is bound to be in October. We suspect that General CASS has been slaughtered, and in blood not positively cold as the weather and circumstances would admit of. We think it will turn out that CASS is a victim to a variety of things and circumstances; but chiefly because he confided in those who were not sincerely for him, but regarded him simply as a good enough candidate to sell out at a round price. It pains us to take this view of the case. But we are compelled to say that we trace here the source of the dry rot which developed the fatal weakness at the instant of the greatest strain. We are too full of grief over the fate of our favorite to say much to-day, except that our indignation towards the scamps who cried Cass up till he would fetch a good price, and then basely betrayed and sold him out, is simply inexpressible! General CASS (by the way, where did that title come from, seeing that Cass resigned a good way before he reached it, and made no effort to earn it when there was a chance?) we say General CASS may forget and forgive, but we shall—*never!*

ACCORDING to the published accounts, Bishop Simpson preached a great sermon at the National Camp Meeting, in progress near Saratoga, a few days ago, from the first verse of the twelfth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans: "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." The scene about the stand was one which can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The sun was shining brightly, the birds were pouring forth their sweetest notes, the sanctified art, the soft sooth wind whispered among the branches of the tall pines, and the last faint murmurs of a sweet hymn sung afar out on the outskirts of the camp were borne away into silence, when the favorite preacher of the Methodist Church arose to address the people under his charge. The correspondent from whom we gain these particulars, says: "To say that the sermon produced a powerful sensation would be doing less than justice to its merits. The effect of it will be felt for a long time to come by all who were so favored as to hear it. I have told you that about eight thousand persons listened to the Bishop. There were from 12,000 to 15,000 who could not get within ear-shot."

THE time made by MR. Bennett's yacht, the Dauntless, from New York to Queenstown in twelve days, seventeen hours and six minutes, is unprecedented. In 1866 the Henrietta, owned by the same owner and sailed by the same captain as the Dauntless, crossed the ocean from New York to Cowes in fourteen days, four hours and thirty-two minutes, making the fastest time, sailing, ever recorded, and beating the competing yachts Fleetwing and Vesta; but the run of the Dauntless, although taking a more northerly course, puts that of the Henrietta in the shade.

THE New York politicians of the office-seeking and office-dealing kind, hearing that Gen. Grant would be at Long Branch to-day, have gone down to that watering place in force. They say if they could not see the President at Washington, they are bound to see the General at Long Branch—another illustration of the homeless impudence of the genus New York politician. The President being thus warned of the irruption in advance, will probably take the necessary measures not to permit it to interfere with the few days' relaxation and rest of which he is in pursuit.

IN Philadelphia the conductor and driver of a city railway car were indicted at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for torturing their beasts by overloading the car with passengers. The defendants were found guilty in manner and form as they stood indicted, and sentenced to pay a nominal fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. The example is good, and though the fine is a good one, and we wish it might be lived up to wherever overloaded cars are to be found.

THE Pacific Railroad having had the effect to let the dark cut of mendom to a considerable extent, Brigham Young don't like it. Reports received from Salt Lake welcome in glowing terms, the new era of release from the tyranny and atrocious cruelties of Mormonism, the pilgrims upon their way to the victims. When these stories are told, and the wounds of sufferers laid bare, Brigham Young will become infamous to all Christendom, and will wish under at the exemptions his barbarisms have so long enjoyed.

IN the interview which Governor elect Walker had with the President he expressed an earnest determination to support the policy of the administration, as it is construed by the party which elected him. He also expressed the opinion that the Fifteenth Amendment will be adopted by the Legislature as soon as assembled, and urged the President to issue the necessary order for the installation of the officers elect without delay.

THE "Radicals" elected several negroes members of the Washington City Councils. One of them was appointed on the committee to attend the monument dedication at Baltimore. His presence was not agreeable to some of his "radical" friends, which, considering how recently this sort of tiding commenced, is not at all strange. We are anxious to see how much better our Democratic friends will get along under similar circumstances.

A FORTNIGHT was consumed by the experts in counting Uncle Sam's cash in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer, at New York, when it was found that the amount was one hundred and two millions seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents.

When a Pardon Becomes Valid.

In the matter of the pardon of Moses Dupuy, the New York rogue whom Johnson wanted to let off, but who was caught up by Gen. Grant, and had his pardon withdrawn, Judge Blatchford's decision shows that a pardon has no validity until it has been actually delivered to the prisoner, or some one for him. The Judge cites the case of the United States vs. Wilson, 7 Peters, 150; in which Chief Justice Marshall, who delivered the opinion, in Marbury vs. Madison, holding that a commission is valid without delivery, held in so many words "that signing is a deed, to the validity of which a delivery is essential." He also cites a decision by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to the same effect.

Delaware Peach Crop

We learn from the Wilmington *Commercial* that the Wilmington and Baltimore and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies have in readiness over four hundred cars, ventilated and shelved for this business, and the whole number, and probably more, will be brought into requisition. With all their immense preparation, it is probable they will have as much as they can do to move the crop. It is generally conceded that the estimate of 1,500,000 baskets, on the Delaware peninsula, has based its calculations, will fall far short of the actual yield, to say nothing of the fruit which seeks a market by water, and for which also unusual preparations have been made.

SAYS the Erie *Dispatch*: "From my own personal knowledge I am safe in affirming that if the Erie and Pittsburgh, or some other railroad was to be constructed from Erie, passing through the towns of Swansville, Fairview, Girard, Lockport and Wellsburg or Cranesville to Akron, that a passenger train was to start from Greenville or Jamestown, at an early hour in the morning, for Erie, stopping at all intermediate places, or towns, and return in the evening of the same day, that there would be ten passengers carried over that road where there is now one. The advantage accruing to the railroad company would not be confined to the carrying of passengers. The local business of the towns above mentioned, in some already large, would be largely increased, and afford transportation of freight that is now carried exclusively by canal."

ONE of the new Indian Superintendents, Mr. Janney, a Virginia Friend, has just had a trial with the Pawnee Republican band of that tribe, while out on a robbing expedition, overtook and murdered a white man, throwing his body into the river. The Superintendent, upon reaching the agency, notified the tribe that the murderers must be brought in for trial and punishment. The tribe demurred, and for a long time refused. But Mr. Janney suspended all payments of annuities, and remained inexorable to all the Indian pleas and evasions. The result was that the Indians had to yield. They surrendered six of the men, and recalled the roving plunderers.

THE celebrated papers of Governor Arthur St. Clair, numbering two thousand original manuscripts, and embracing all his official correspondence when he was Governor of the Northwestern Territory, numerous letters from General Washington and all other prominent men of the Revolutionary War, never yet made public, are offered for sale in Cincinnati during the first week of August. The effort which has been making for some time to get the documents for the State of Ohio has not yet met with success.

A harp of withered leaves and flowers, at the foot, and a withered wreath at the head are said to be all that mark or decorate the grave of Miles O'Reilly—the late Charles G. Halpine.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Gowanus bay, or cove, is about one mile south of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. During the month of June the sum of its contents was as follows: 59 dead horses, 22 dead cows, 61 pigs, 55 goats, 520 fowls, 365 cats, together with 388 beds, 244 pillows, and an immeasurable quantity of offal and other filth, all brought in by the action of the tides and currents which set along that shore.

Five thousand small salmon, two and a half inches long, have recently been placed in the Pemmigewasset river, New Hampshire. A century ago this river was full of salmon; but the nets and the dams along the river had so completely exhausted the supply that we doubt if a single salmon has been seen there for twenty-five years. The State has now undertaken to stock this and other rivers with shad and salmon.

It is understood that twelve prominent New York capitalists have undertaken to complete the work begun by the State of Virginia before the war of rebuilding a railroad from Richmond to Washington and the Ohio river. A party of engineers and railway men have just returned from an expedition over the route, and say it is entirely practicable, the distance and grades being much less than by the present track lines. Twelve millions of dollars are wanted for the enterprise. Two millions have already been raised for it. Rather indefinite, as the Ohio is quite long!

The Peoria, Illinois, *Democrat* of the 10th is informed by Major Elliott, who is largely engaged in grape culture, that the fruit in that vicinity is this year a total failure. The crop was so heavily mildewed that scarcely a grape remains upon the vines. Judge Bryant, another large grape culturist, says he may possibly save enough for his family to eat, but even that is doubtful. This, so far as we know, is the case with all the vineyards in this vicinity. Such a complete failure of the grape harvest has not been experienced since the settlement of the country.

E. P. Ward, acting in behalf of the rolling mill companies of Chicago, Milwaukee and Wyandott, has purchased the entire interest of the Success Coal Company, in Southern Wisconsin, for $555,000.

Large preparations are making to supply the country bordering on the Pacific road with Chesapeake oysters.

It is said that the world is soon to be startled with a new telegraphic invention which will forthwith smash all systems now in operation into smithereens. Suffice it to say that the new system works by machinery and can dispatch matter over the wires fifteen times faster and fifteen times cheaper than by hand. It promises to work a complete revolution in telegraph.

Gerrit Smith last week gave $2,500 to the Oswego Orphan Asylum. He was visiting the institution, and seeing white and black children treated exactly alike, expressed his gratification in the above solid manner.

The German translation of Mr. Bowles's "Across the Continent," published at Leipsic, with the title, "From Ocean to Ocean," opened with a very odd geographical blunder. The translator knew of Springfield, Ill., and not of Springfield, Mass., and so his first chapter carries the reader from Springfield, in Illinois, through Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago to the Missouri river.

The palace constructing at Ismailia for the reception of the Empress Eugenie, during her stay in Egypt, will be one hundred and thirty feet wide and one hundred and twenty feet deep. In the center there is to be a dome covered with Persian blinds, and on the ground floor there will be the hall, reception and refreshment rooms. The building will contain no less than 17,000 cubic feet of masonry, and its total cost is 700,000 francs.

Not long since a youth, only in his 18th years, after being catechised concerning the power of God, replied, "Ma, I think there's one thing God can't do." "What is it?" eagerly inquired the mother. "God can't make Bill Jones's mouth any bigger without setting his ears back."

PERSONAL.

J. Fisk, Jr., according to a report in theatrical circles, is to appear in his own beautiful Opera House as Hamlet. In reading Goethe, on the other hand, he "opens and reads" the author's acute remark, that from the words of the text Hamlet must have been a stout man and of a light or b ge complexion. As Mr. Fisk fulfills these conditions, he will doubtless be favored to him to study the part and rehearse it to a few friends at Niblo's Saloon. He is not so unequivocal that he has determined, so the story goes, to follow the Western troupe.

Lillie Harris will have to look out for his laurels. There is a man in the Brooklyn Navy Yard who has for many years done the work and drawn the pay of a machinist, who has yet found time during all this while to gratify a yearning that for knowledge. It may be surprising, yet it is nevertheless true, that he has mastered the French, German and Italian tongues, made himself partially acquainted with Hebrew, and obtained a thorough knowledge of botany and geology. He continues to work on from day to day at the Navy Yard bench, spending all his nights and hours in study, and husbanding all his earnings to purchase books, of which he has now a library of nearly seven hundred vols. He is, certainly a remarkable man, who has led the life of a recluse and philosopher to a seemingly unnatural thirst for knowledge.

Every day seems to reveal some new excellence of the late Prince Albert. He attempted many and widely various tasks, and was always at least respectably successful. He was a model farmer, a good artist, and a fair musician. About a dozen songs written and set by the Prince and his brother Ernest, and published over twenty years ago, are now attracting attention in England. And are praised for their "melodious stream of rich chord," their fancy and their imagination.

POLITICAL.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is "assured that Chase rejoices with the people of Virginia in the great triumph of conservatism. In a letter from the White Sulphur on the 6th, to a friend in this city, he says: 'I hope and pray my will begin a new era of prosperity for the Old Commonwealth.'"

It is important—with how much truth we know not—that Col. John W. Forney stands a good chance of being elected to the United States Senate from Alaska. Governor Seward has become largely interested in the real estate business.

Jay Cooke's fame as a fisher reached the ears of a retail dealer in fish at Dayton, who started to Sandusky, a few days ago, to make arrangements with Mr. Cooke to supply him with bass for his trade. He was somewhat astonished when the greenbacked fisherman informed him that he wasn't selling fish now. The man inquired what on earth he did with so many bass. Cooke was in a position to be somewhat politely informed him that he gave them to his friends, and that he would give the Dayton man a string if he desired to. He was basso lasted. The would-be dealer in Erie bass departed, with six or eight dozen on hand far more money than he had, if he could afford to throw away for nothing a hundred beautiful bass a day.

Shrewd politicians calculate that the Chase movement in the Democratic party will be defeated in advance, and that the Sherman movement was killed off in the last Presidential campaign. The State of New York is in the Democratic van, and the wiles of its politicians will practically determine the nomination of the next Democratic National Convention. Governor Hoffman is an assistant to the Presidency, and if he fails to be the nominee, his friends will say who shall be. This is a circumstance portends no good to the Chase movement.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Revolutionary Designs and Attempts

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, by way of an introduction to an extract from a Milan journal, alludes in the following terms to the general tone of politics and the late revolutionary demonstrations throughout the Continent. He says: The last and perhaps the most correct belief is that the Paris riots are connected with a general, widespread but abortive conspiracy of republican origin, intended to produce explosions in France, Italy, Spain and the Danubian Principalities. Continental governments are aware of the existence of revolutionary designs, supposed to be directed, or indeed often have been, against the established order of things. Switzerland for England. Of course, there can be no revolution in Europe without France, so it was necessary to begin with Paris and some of the large towns, while Milan and other cities of Italy immediately responded. There were indications of the same proposed movement in Barcelona, and the Spanish Government was aware of the designs of the republican party. A concerted plan for the spread revolutionary movements has been formed, but has signally failed. Some day we shall no doubt get the details. It is encouraging to know that Europe is in no humor for revolution.

The *Lombardia* of Milan says:

Persistent rumors, the origin and value of which was not unacquainted with, indicated the 24th June, as designating the moment for a hostile city and other important places in Italy. But the attitude of the population during the whole day was such that the most attentive observer would have vainly sought the slightest symptoms of excitement. In the evening, however, the ordinary band of street boys, with bread in their hands, commenced shouting, but no one knows where, collected on the Piazza di Duome and before the grand house of the palace, amusing themselves with mocking the sentries. An officer of the Foggia Lancers, Marenzi, ordered to advance against the crowd, advised it in polite and conciliatory terms to disperse. The same thing happened when it occurred to the capuch of whom Manzoni speaks in that tale of the Promessi Sposi —the moving harangue was cut short by some one throwing a stone at him. We cannot say whether M. Marenzi, like his predecessor, changed his style and exclaimed, "Canaille!" We only know that he managed to avoid using stuck. Lieutenant Raldeelli, of the Seventeenth, Sub-Lieutenant Bellandi and Captain Lare were not equally fortunate, as they were struck when essaying to claim the agitation. Stones continued to rain, and the commander thought the time had arrived to put an end to the affair. A company of the Seventeenth issued unexpectedly from the palace, and, spreading into open order, set to work to drive away the lads, using the butt ends of their muskets, and a detachment of lancers making its appearance in the street, led to the speedy evacuation of the piazza. At ten o'clock tranquility was completely restored. The stock of the muskets left some marks, and the more obstinate some others were thrown down and bruised. Two of the leaders were arrested and recognized as men who have been frequently in prison.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—The following simple hints from the *Scientific American* are useful to remember during the warm weather of the present season: "Be sparing in your diet, which should consist principally of fruits, berries and vegetables. Avoid everything of a greasy nature, also spices, condiments and sweets. Drink nothing but water. Chew nothing but food, chew that well, but do not chew too much. Eat slowly. Dress lightly, one of the principal causes of that lazy, listless, relaxing feeling experienced by so many persons in hot weather. Dress lightly, and change often. Wear nothing at night which is worn during the day. Bathe the body every morning with cool or cold water. Keep a clean conscience as well as clean body and clean clothing, and don't get excited. If uncomfortably warm at any time, immerse the hands, or feet, or both, in cold water for a short time, or let a stream of cold water run upon the wrists and ankles. This will cool the whole body in a short time."

JOHN CHINAMAN.

How He Lives and What He Does---The Problem of Excellent Servants, Skilled Workmen and Cheap Labor.

An Important Question---Its Main Aspect

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.

What of the Chinese? Much that is interesting and important. There are in round numbers one hundred thousand of them in the Pacific States, and the new arrivals now average from fifteen hundred to two thousand per month. They abound as laborers along the whole line of the Central Pacific Railroad to Promontory Point, and over this distance have pushed off into the towns as servants and tradesmen, and into the mines wherever allowed to come. They are spreading southward slowly; there are a few in Omaha, and John Chinaman, with his round hat and pig tail rolled under it or dangling between his heels, his long blue shirt which he wears over his blue pantaloons, will shortly be no curiosity in the Mississippi Valley. He is on his way in force to make his future Eastern employers a visit.

Chinatown, as the quarter of the city in which the Celestials live is called, is certainly one of the most interesting spots to visit in California. There are about a dozen blocks whose four sides swarm with them, and a half dozen streets for a distance of several squares are filled with their stores and shops, and are live scene. The Chinaman moves quick, and to the stream in Chinatown seems constant, though it is heavier when those employed over the city come out from their quarters to their places of employment in the morning, and return in the flood tide at night.

Nearly all are dressed alike, in long blue overshirts and pants. The round straw hat is largely abandoned for a cap modified by the American fell, and the peculiar clogs and shoes for our boots. The higher class of merchants wear a similar dress in style, of a dark and fine cloth, and the rank and station is shown by the length and thickness of the cue. The ladies may be glad to know that these citizens of the Flowery Kingdom brought with them the art of wearing most deceptive additions into their hair so that no matter what the length of the ladies can have waterfalls or any given size, and the men of standing, even of any length. Through all these streets flaming red and yellow placards, covered with columns of their peculiar characters, tell the multitude of sales, and strange assortment of letters and new arrivals, of theaters and places were labourers are wanted. Every store has its Chinese sign, and most of them an English one also City Lung & Co., are old merchants of wealth and standing as well as Hip Yu and Hip Wo. They sell silks and ivory goods. Inland work, teas, Chinaware, tableware, groceries, cl ars, and the countless other articles which are included in the name "curios." Their ward or ward is good as gold among the bankers and merchants of the city. Hung Lung sells you cigars, Gem Lee, Hung Lee, Hip Ho and Gif Firm with similar names, make and sell cigars, mend boots or do your washing and ironing. Their market stalls abound in articles which Americans know little about. Dried fish, from an inch to two or three in length, to attend as accurately as if they themselves were a part of it, and wages are as one to two and a half and three. It is not difficult to understand the advantages this secured.

THEIR EDUCATION AND PAGANISM.

Ninety-eight per cent. of those who come here can read and write their own language. Most of them are rapid in figures. Quick children learn our language quickly; the parents with difficulty, though they soon manage to acquire a stock of words and sentences which answer their purposes. They show a great anxiety to send their children to school, where English is taught, though as yet few facilities have been given them, for while they pay full school taxes, they have as yet been furnished but one school house for forty pupils. As a class, there is none so law abiding —not even the Americans, and none more honest. They pay all taxes to the Government cheerfully and carefully, and the school tax of the State, which they have to pay, and consequent inquiry for them soon increased the supply. The numbers which answered the call created a great alarm among the classes who had previously monopolized labor. Demagogues caught at the opportunity of pandering to the lower classes, and began to denounce the new comers. From that time John has seen trouble enough. But his friends are rapidly increasing now, and he has already obtained a foothold which cannot be driven. He is here, and his friends and neighbors are coming. No power in America, as our laws are constituted, and considering the demand for labor on the whole coast, can drive him away. If they could the better half of the respectable citizens should desire to bid him good bye.

The fact is, there is not such a widespread prejudice against the Chinese as Eastern papers would lead us to believe. Antipathies exist. The large majority of respectable people of both parties consider their presence a blessing. The loud and noisy demagogues oppose their coming, and persecute them for mere corporation purposes. The rich are their worst enemies, but Irish capitalists who employ labor are glad to obtain their services.

Politicians, or rather the unscrupulous demagogues among politicians, have entered the matter trouble. To secure the support of the most reckless and vicious portion of the population, they have framed unjust laws, and whipped at outrages and abuses which are a disgrace to the State. Against all this, John, by his skill, patience, exemplary conduct, industry and economic habits, is fast making his way by his ability working his way.

The Chinese companies, for their protection, they formed companies to aid, and, so far as possible, to protect each other. There are now six companies in San Francisco, each under the direction of Chinese merchants of wealth, culture and influence. The business of these companies have a common place of meeting, and their organization is complete.

The influence of these associations has given rise to the story that the Chinamen who have been brought over are held in a kind of slavery by these corporations, and that they were actually bought and sold like slaves. There is no truth in this. The companies were formed as benevolent associations, and in no respect do they depart from the legitimate design. Each company represents a certain district in China, and all who apply for the opportunity of joining the particular one covering the place from which they come, are free to become a member or not as he chooses. The fee of membership is $10. For this he receives assistance from the directors and their agents in obtaining employment; he is taken from the company's lodging rooms and boarded free, or at very small expense, till he obtains a place, and when he is sick, or out of work in situation, or comes in from the farms or mines, he finds a free lodging place, and a hospital if he be sick. When a vessel arrives with immigrants, these directors board on the steamboat steamer, when they go, and all new comers are escorted to the lodging-houses which are provided for. Such information is given them as they stand in need of; assistance is rendered at the Custom House, when baggage is brought on shore, and carts or wagons, and in short, everything that these companies can do is promptly and well done to render the very assistance which is most needed. The whole thing is highly creditable, and is without doubt the most thoroughly organized system of extending aid to immigrants now existing in the nation.

The companies obtain employment for their members. From this the Chinese are charged with dealing in coolies. The charge is wholly false. No member of the company is compelled to accept a place found for him if he does not desire to do so, though he must trust the companies to find him work. For the same reason that he finds no better friends. Though the companies are formed for the company fund through a previous arrangement made by the emigrants with the agents in China. For the repayment of this they give a bond. Their first anxiety is to replace this sum. The company keeps a record of the employment of each place where the emigrant is employed, and make a special agreement with each as to the rate of repayments. The company has no hold upon the laborer whatever, except his promise, and does not assume collection if he fails to repent. But John is honest and prompt to pay, and grateful besides for the help extended.

The companies take entire charge of all paupers, and no Chinaman has as yet become a charge upon the State.

It is very easy to see what such help and encouragement will lead to in increasing the new immigration.

WHAT JOHN CAN DO.

California is blessed with gold and rich soil and charming climate. Its resources are beyond computation. Its best citizens speak of these, and in them say that the future hope and that of Chinese labor is one of the greatest. The whole business and commerce of the State was languishing because of the scarcity of laborers. But just in the time of greatest need relief came. Women were few in California, house servants could be found for the wealthiest alone. But John arrived; and, though he has now nothing of American housekeeping or cooking, he learned both almost with a single lesson. And, taken as a class, there are no better house servants in the land than these, if indeed there is any class so good. And they are equally as efficient as cooks, chamber maids, nurses, etc. Show them once or twice how to do anything within the range of their ability, and in household matters it is a wide one, and he will continue to the end of his days.

But for John the Pacific Railroad would have been delayed three years. As an artist with the trowel or drill, wheelbarrow and shovel, he has proved himself unsurpassed. He is temperate, has no rows, is not at all quarrelsome, knows nothing of strikes, has few holidays, boards himself, cooks his own food to his liking, does his own washing, keeps himself comparatively clean, is always respectful, contented and jovial. He is always at his post, and is the most useful and pleasant person to build railroads with.

And then he is good at almost everything else where intelligent labor is required. The largest and finest mansion mill on the coast, and in fact, one whose work is not equaled elsewhere, employs Chinamen alone. This company, after making very large contracts, were subjected to the test of a general strike during their busiest season. To fill up the demands was to lose largely; to stop work was to be ruined. In this dilemma they decided to try Chinese. Enough were selected to attend all the machinery, and in a few days the mill was running again up to its full capacity, and producing its best quality of goods. And here beyond all there some machinery known to no establishments is in use.

They do all the work in the most extensive shoe factories in the West. They make all fine articles of gentlemen's wear where the neatest machine sewing is required. They thereby, and make books. They set type without knowing the language. They can be taught in all kinds of labor. They are learning all trades rapidly, and becoming versed in the mysteries of all heavy machinery, and delicate and taking sewing machines as well, and in all their movements are about as accurate and regular as the machines itself. Most of the beautiful photographic and stereoscopic views which the Central Pacific Railroad Company has sent throughout the East, are printed, finished and mounted by Chinamen.

Such, in outline only, is their standing as laborers. Such a people are an acquisition in a labor point of view, and development, even if they received what whites demand for similar services. But when the question of court presents itself the value of labor appears in a new and important light. Speaking in general terms, Chinese labor gets only one-third as much as white workmen demand. Nor, if they receive only fair treatment, is there any limit to the supply. China is crowded to overflowing with population. It cannot stop the flood if it would. Looking to the great undeveloped West, which stretches beyond the Rocky Mountains, it is without doubt the only labor supply organized system of extending aid to immigrants now existing in the nation.

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1869.

Our discount market is working into a more comfortable condition. It is not to say easy yet, but there is less pressure. The banks, owing to the increase of deposits, are more able to respond favorably to ademands upon them. There is considerable inquiry for good paper at twelve per cent. per annum, at the open market, but the banks will soon be able to meet such paper at lower rates.

—In New York, the *Herald* of yesterday says the money market, while fairly active at seven per cent., on call, was characterized by no irregular fluctuations nor underhand and extra legal rates. Even gold interest, if paid, was exceptional. A good many loans were made at six per cent. on prime collateral or where they were suffered to remain unchanged from Saturday afternoon. Even on governments, however, there was a good demand for money at the usual figure, showing that while the popular feeling anticipates a very easy market the Treasury disbursements have not been large enough as yet to produce it right away, and the rates of high rates was also attributable to a continted fear of what is passing in the Grand ... ry room, and no little consternation was created by the appearance of some last week in the way of broad streets to-day. Commercial paper was in better demand, but rates remained unchanged, the rate of discount being from nine to twelve per cent. for prime bankers' and dry goods paper, running sixty days to four months.

As might have been expected there was great excitement in the government bond market, and heavy transactions took place in those issues which are within the scope of purchase by the government. The July bonds, the new 6s, and the 6s of 1881 opened at one to two per cent. higher than they closed on Saturday. There were no intermediate prices but a clear "jump." At their highest the '67s reached 120½, which, as they are ex-coupon, ranges them alongside the five-twenties. Speculation in London had not fully felt the effect of the news, or the market there is unusually dull, for the closing price came to-night at 81¾ as compared with 81¾ at the opening. Unless there is an appreciable spread in the range prices will leave a margin for reimportation. The rest of the government list was strong by sympathy with the five-twenties, which were more immediately affected, but the advance was not near so large. There is a disposition, in some quarters, to complain of this sudden determination of the government to have the 5-20s pay two per cent. higher for his bonds next Wednesday than he could have had if he decided on purchasing smaller lots more frequently. Two per cent. on three millions is sixty thousand dollars. The saving of interest by withdrawing the bonds is therefore difficult to be seen. However, it is impossible to please everybody in Wall street, and those who grumble are probably those who are marked. Secretary Boutwell gave them King Log when he sold gold. Now they complain of King Stork when he tries to make money easy for them by buying bonds.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as published them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	120¼	120¼	120¼
1862 5-20's	120⅞	120⅝	120⅞
1864 5-20's	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
1865 5-20's, old	120	120	120
1865 5-20's, new	120	120¼	120¼
1867 5-20's	120	120¼	120¼
1868	120	120⅜	120⅜
10-40's	119¾	119⅞	119⅞
Gold	137¼	137¼	137¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	July 13.	July 14.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	136⅞	137¼	¼	
U. S. bonds, 1881	120¼	120⅝	⅜	
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	120⅛	120⅜	¼	
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	120⅛	120⅛	¼	
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	120⅛	120¼	⅛	
U. S. B. new 5s, 5-20's, 65, 111½	120¼	120¼	¼	
U. S. B. new 5s, 5-20's, 67, 120½	120⅝	120⅝	⅛	
U. S. B. new 5s, 5-20's, 68, 120½	120⅝	120⅝	⅛	
U. S. 10-40's	119½	119½		

—All the markets represented at the Stock Exchange have been buoyant under the easier working of money, but the transactions in railway shares have been on a scale of uncommon magnitude, attended, with one or two exceptions, by a general advance along the entire line. The dealings were well distributed, but the most especial interest was centered in New York Central, Hudson River, Harlem, Lake Shore, Pittsburgh and the St. Paul shares, which closed at highest figures.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 14, 1869.	10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
New York Central	203½	202⅝	202⅝	202⅞	203⅛
Hudson River				172⅜	172⅝
Harlem					
Reading	94	94½	94½	94	94½
Michigan Central		107½	106¾	106¾	107¼
Michigan Southern	107¼	106¾	106¾	106¾	107¼
Illinois Central					
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	108	107⅜	108	108⅜	109
Fort Wayne		107½	107½	107½	107¾
Chicago and Northwestern	81¼	80½	81¼	80½	81¼
do preferred	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Rock Island	117¼	117¼	117½	117⅜	117¾
Toledo and Wabash	74	74	74	74	74
Toledo and Wabash, pr. f.					
Chicago and Alton	139			139	
St. Paul	77	78¼	78¼	78¼	78½
St. Paul, pref'd	87	88	88	88	88
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
Pacific Mail	86	86		87	87
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½
Adams Express	59	59¾	¼		59¾
Merch U. Ex	6			6	
American M. U. Ex	42	42		42	42
Wells, Fargo Express	71	71		71	72
United States Express					
Gold	137¼	137¼	137	137	137¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	202	202⅝	⅝	
Hudson River	172½	172		½
Harlem	175	175		
Reading	94	94½	½	
Michigan Central	107	106¾		¼
Michigan Southern	107¼	106¾		½
Illinois Central				
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	108	107⅝		⅜
Fort Wayne		107½		
Chicago and Northwestern	81¼	80½		¾
do preferred	89½	89½		
Rock Island	117½	117¼		¼
Toledo and Wabash	74	74		
Toledo and Wabash, pref.				
Chicago and Alton	139			
St. Paul	77	77⅞	⅞	
St. Paul, pref'd	87	87½	½	
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	32¼		
Pacific Mail	86	86½	½	
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	87¼		
Adams Express	59	59¾	¾	
Merch U. Ex	6	6		
American M. U. Ex	42	42		
Wells, Fargo Express	71	71		
United States Express				
Gold	137½	137¾	¼	

—The Boston *Advertiser*, in its financial article of Saturday evening, says:

Some of the banks were visited this morning by express agents with drafts drawn by banks in New York, for which greenbacks were demanded, with orders to protest the drafts if the legal tenders were not forthcoming. The matter was looked upon as rather sharp practice, but notwithstanding the peculiar character of the transaction, we understand the drafts were promptly paid, although some of the institutions had large credit balances in the New York banks. It is suggested that this movement is in the interest of the "lock-up" combination in that city.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1869. }

Our general markets continue quiet and dull, and without material change in prices. Until after harvest there is but little trade anticipated.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—New apples range in price from $3 00@3 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality. Old apples are nearly out of the market, a few barrels occasionally selling in a retail way at prices ranging from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Choice roll or packed readily commands 20@22c, and some extra lots 25c ₱ lb. Common and inferior is dull and nominal.

EGGS—Choice eggs are scarce and selling at 20@22c ₱ dozen.

BEESWAX—We quote at 42@ 43c.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 40 ₱ gallon for extra No. 1, and $1 15 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market firm, but unchanged since our last report. We quote shoulders at 14½c; rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c; sugar cured hams 23½c. Breakfast bacon, dried beef 22½c. Lard in tierces 17½c, and in buckets 21c ₱ lb; and mess pork ₱ barrels $31 00.

CANDLES—Market quiet and dull. Sales of Western Reserve at 15c; Hamburg, 15c; Ohio, Imperial, 15c; Globe Gouverneur, 17c, and New York Goshen at 18@18½c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $1 50 ₱ bushel. There is some light inquiry for timothy seed, with a few sales in a retail way of very choice at $3 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull. We quote choice apples at 7@7½c; common and inferior 6@6½c; for halves and 10@12c for quarters.

POTATOES—There is but little demand for old potatoes. Choice Peachblows may be quoted nominally at 60c ₱ bush, many sales are made under and but few outside of 60c. Inferior potatoes sell at $1 00@1 50 ₱ bbl as to quality. In the Diamond market very choice were retailing at $1 25 ₱ bushel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and $1 80@1 85 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

HAY—Sales of new hay at $20@24 ₱ ton. Old hay commands $23@ 29 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The following prices are as follows: Bran, wholesale ₱ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FLOUR—The market for choice brands is firm but unchanged. Superfines are plenty, dull, weak and nominal. We quote from store as good in barrels, at $5 00@5 50; choice spring in barrels $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. The Pearl Mill prices as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 90, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $6 80, and in sacks $6 65; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 60, and in sacks $6 35. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 50, in sacks, $7 25 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50. Rye flour in quoted in store at $6 00@6 50 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@90c ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet. Red winter wheat is in fair inquiry at 240@245c ₱ bushel, as to quality, but there is very little selling here at that. Oats are in fair demand at 65@66c from first hands, and 68@70c from store. Ear corn is scarce at 77@80c from first hands, and 85@90c from store, as to quality. Prime yellow shelled commands readily from first hands 90@92c, and is quiet at 95@ 98c from store. Buckwheat is nominally $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel, as to quality. Barley is entirely nominal in price.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote at 92½c@$1 00 for Ohio common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10@all rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and Monongahela in three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and will sell in high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@6 00 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

Quite an active trade has been doing since our last report with a large demand for sugars consequent by the late fruit crops. We quote an advance in sugar of 1c with very firm and unrelented market back. Most of the refiners have declined to offer this week, the market on higher figures are looked for. Raw sugars are unchanged. Syrup and molasses sugar cured hams in good demand will be heavy during the fall months. Sugar, coffee, rice and spices are unchanged. Mackerel are firm at the quotations and the demand quite active. Lake herring and white fish are dull. We quote as follows for groceries:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 35@ 37c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio fancy, 20@2c; choice, 25@26c; prime, 24c; fair, 23½c; good, 18@22c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@ $1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do., $1 25@1 80; Japan, $1 00@1 40; Oolong, $1 00@1 40 for good choice.

SYRUPS—White drips $1 15; silver drips $1; Lovering's, $1 00; fair to good 70@80c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 58c for choice; Porto Rico, 60@62c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 13½c prime, 14½c; Porto Rico, good, 13½c; prime, 14½c; Cuba, good, 13c; prime, 14c; choice, 14½c; Havana, 15c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 16½c; A, 15½c; B, 15¼c; Ex C, 15¼c; C Yellow, 14¼@14¾c.

STOCK—Refined, dried beef 22½c; in tierces 17½c, and in buckets 21c ₱ lb; and mess pork ₱ barrels $31 00.

VINEGAR—Market white wine vinegar, in original packages, 25c; cider vinegar, 25c ₱ gal.

FISH—No. 1 Bay Mackerel, 80c; No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $1 00; No. 2 Mackerel, 75c; Scaled, No. 3 large, full weight, $11 00; No. 3 large, half weight, $6 00; No. 3 medium, $12 50. Codfish, large, 6c ₱ lb. White Fish, $8 50; Lake Herring, $3 37½@3 50.

SODA—English Bicarb, 7c; American, 6½c; Sal, 3½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 40c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 25c; Ginger, 25c; Allspice, 35c.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 24c for full weight; mould and dip candles, 22c ₱ lb. Burnham's, Somerville & Crumpton's, 21c; Oakley's, 19c; Excelsior 8c; Wrought Iron, 9c; Pittsburgh, 8½c; Allen's and Johnson's No. 2 Family, 8c; Best Family, River 9c ₱ lb box.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $8 25.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12½c.

SHOT—Drop, $1 90@2 00.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 7c; Silver Gloss 12c; Corn Starch 10c; Potash Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5, small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$4 50@6 00 ₱ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1869. }

The market is weaker and lower. Sales of crude, July 14½c, being a decline of ¼c since Tuesday, and the tendency is still downward. Refined is unchanged. The sales reported are as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

3,000 bbls, S. O., July 14	14½c
1,000 bbls, S. O., September at	15c
3,000 bbls, S. O., all year at	14c
1,000 bbls, July 15	14½c
1,000 bbls, August at	14½c
2,000 bbls, S. O., July at	14½c

$1,000 was paid for privilege of putting 5,000 bbls, S. O., all year at 14c

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls July at 32½c
500 bbls August at 32½c
1,000 bbls September at 31½c
1,000 bbls July at 31½c
1,000 bbls August at 31½c
500 bbls July, S. O. at 31½c

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 14.—Last night's closing—Crude in bulk sold at 14½c; bbls 15c. Refined 16½c bid for 5,000 bbls, deliverable during this month; crude in bbls dull at 22½@25c; refined, more export demand at 31½c; September and October sold at 32½c.

NEW YORK, July 14, 12 M.—Unchanged in every respect.

NEW YORK, July 14, 2 P. M.—Market quietbut steady at 17½ for crude, and 31½c for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Market weak. Fine lights sell in bulk at 16½c; 3-c; standard white, 34½c. Crude, 16½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 14.—Market quiet and prices lower. Receipts to-day 1,000 bbls; shipments 1,000 bbls; stock 20,000 bbls; runs 1,000 bbls; sales 1,000 bbls at 15c; no buyers at 14½c; no sellers at 15c.

OIL CITY, July 14.—Crude, 14½c; refined, 31½c; shipments to-day, 3,000 bbls; average, 2,000 bbls; charters, 3,000 bbls; no sales reported; no buyers at 14½c; no sellers at 15c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 14.—Crude, 14½c; refined, 31½c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., July 14, 1869.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 87° at 1 P. M. W.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., July 14, 1869.

River falling with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear and hot. Thermometer 86° at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 14, 1869.

River stationary, with about four feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer eighty-six at five P. M. C.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Phillips	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Wm. May	Hawkinkin	Geneva.
Kenton	Kerr	Portsmouth.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Boughton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
New State	Mollenkamp	Marietta.
Argosy	Moore	Cincinnati.
Glendale	Hill	St. Louis.
Louis No. 3	Dannals	New Orleans.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet eight inches; falling.

THE marks on the Monongahela pier indicated five feet eight inches and falling. The weather continues intensely hot. Business in the vicinity of the landing was dull. Freights are not plenty.

THE Kate Putnam made her last trip from this port to Cincinnati in forty-eight hours.

A TRAVELER.—Captain Lott, of the Cunard steamer Russia, has crossed the Atlantic 271 times.

The new steamer Lotus No. 3 left for New Orleans with a good trip. Pilots—Capt. Dean and Thos. Morris.

CAPTAIN Charles Stinde is in Louisville for the purpose of contracting for a new packet for the Red river trade.

THE tug Captain E. F. Sass, a well-known steamboat agent at St. Louis, died on the night of the 9th inst.

THE pontoon packet Kenton, Capt. Kerr, will be found at the landing. She will return to Portsmouth on Friday, at 5 P. M.

THE Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company's boats leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE new towboat Fred. Wilson No. 2 is progressing favorably. When finished she will be one of the handsomest and best adapted towboats ever built.

THE punctual packet Allena May, Captain Franklin, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M., for Brownsville and Geneva. Persons going that way will find this best of accommodations on this boat.

QUINCY, ILL., July 11.—Considerable rain fell about noon; evening clear. Hasn't been much refreshed by the late rains. The wheat crop is heavy and needs gathering, and farmers are busily preparing for it. Cutting occurs.

THE punctual packet Allena May, Captain Franklin, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M., for Brownsville and Geneva. This boat is in charge of gentlemanly and attentive officers, who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE fine packet Belle Vernon, Captain J. J. Darragh, is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and Ft. Riley. This boat is one of the first class afloat, and is in charge of gentlemanly and attentive officers. Our young friend Thos. J. Darragh is in charge of the office.

SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER.—The official survey of the Ohio river, giving the names of the landings and distances, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, has been printed in a neat and convenient form for reference, and can be had at the counting room of the COMMERCIAL—price ten cents. As this is the only Government survey ever made, it will be found valuable to steamboatmen and others.

CINCINNATI.—Tuesday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says the ginseng all the way from St. Paul, passed up for Pittsburgh.

The towboat Ironsides passed down. She had six barges, loaded with freight for the Northern Line Packet Company.

The Kate Putnam will arrive from Pittsburgh to-day, and will probably return.

The Armadillo, of Louisville, announced for New Orleans, has withdrawn.

A CAIRO dispatch says: Wm. Hamilton, formerly engineer of the Undertaker, together with a corps of assistants, has commenced the work of putting the machinery in the steamboats in order at Mound City. It is said they are sold to Chile or Peru. The Champion had a good trip to St. Louis. The City of Memphis to St. Louis passed. The river has risen two inches, and is now stationary. The weather is variable; mercury 92°.

AN Evansville dispatch says: The towboat Alps, with a heavy load of empty barges, coming up, when near West Franklin, broke both her main hog chains, and all but six of her barges broke away. She was run ashore on a wheel cut away. The Cumberland towed her to this city, where she will be repaired. The Ajax, with an immense tow, passed down on Sunday. The Rapidan No. 2 has a good trip. The C. Gray, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 6 P. M., passed up with a good trip.

CINCINNATI—Tuesday's *Enquirer* says: Captain R. M. Wade will take command for the new mail line steamer United States, when ready for business.

The flags at the landing were at half-mast yesterday as a token of respect to the memory of pilot Paul.

The wrecks of the Darlington and Meinotte have been sold at auction the present week. Mr. Swift's refit, where their machinery is being removed. The hulls will both be converted into barges.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains liquid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or cotton.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Wool and Screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Head-Light Oil, Oil, Tanners' Soft-Bodied Oil, Dressing & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Burners Oil, Paraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, for Outside Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature, are insoluble in acids, and remain fluid in extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in general use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. KENNEY R. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jas. W. Arrott,

GENERAL

Insurance Agent,

No. 167 Wood Street,

Near Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS

Fire Insurance Companies,

ARE REPRESENTED AT THIS AGENCY.

CASH ASSETS OVER

Continental	$2,000,000
Lorillard	1,500,000
Niagara	1,350,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	800,000
North American	750,000
Washington	750,000
Commonwealth	400,000
Astor	400,000
Farmers	750,000

Insurance effected to any extent in other Reliable Companies without expense to the Insured, and at the Lowest Current Rates.

APPLY TO OR ADDRESS

J. W. ARROTT,

167 WOOD ST.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First-Class Gold Bonds,

Principal Payable in Gold in Fifty Years. Interest Payable in Gold in New York or London, Free of United States Taxation.

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Co.,

Being a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND, secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Yielding in Currency nearly Ten per Cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES L. FROST, of New York City.

Considering the nature of the security offered, the feasibility and assured success of the enterprise, and the certainty of immediate and ample returns from the traffic of the road, we regard these Bonds as among the most desirable ever offered in our market.

Government Bonds and Gold will be received at their Market price in payment of these Bonds without commission.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,

No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE.

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 137¼@137¼.

NEW YORK, July 14—P. M.

MONEY

Firmer and active at 7 ₱ cent currency to 7 gold.

STERLING

Firm at 109¾@110.

GOLD

Opened at 137¼, declined to 136¾, advanced to 137, and closed at 137@137¼, with light transactions. Shipments to-day $158,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Active and firmer at the close. The three millions purchased by the Treasurer to-day cost from 120 13-100 to 120 38-100. Nine millions were offered. In response to a query the Secretary of the Treasury declines purchasing bonds but 5-20s. Most of the bonds purchased by the Government were delivered to the Treasurer to-day, thus raising the money market somewhat. Closing prices: Coupons 81, 120¼; do do '62, 120¾; do '64, 120¼; do '65, new 120¼; do '67, 120¼; do '68, 120½; 10-40s, 119¾; Pacifics, 107¾.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Tennessees 73; Virginias 61; Georgias 83; North Carolinas 38; Missouris 87¾; South Carolinas 70¾.

STOCKS.

Express stocks dull. Rail-roads opened weak but became firmer, closing strong.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh 92. Cumberland 32. Western Union Telegraph 37½; Quicksilver 15; Mariposa 8½; Preferred 20; Pacific Mail sixty. Boston Water Power 3. Wells' Express 24½; Adams 56; American 42½; United States 71½; New York Central 202½@202¾; Reading, 94@94¼; Michigan, 106¾@106¾; Rock Island, 117¼@117½; Illinois 116¾; Pittsburgh, 108; Northwestern, 80.40 preferred, 89; Fort Wayne, 107½@107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 139; Pittsburgh, 108; Northwestern, 80.40 preferred, 89; Fort Wayne, 107½@107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 139; Chicago and Alton, 117; preferred, 80; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½@32¾; Terre Haute, 26; preferred, 56; Alton, 120; do preferred, 120; and Mississippi 82½@ No. 2 sept. 12c.

Disbursements $661,291. Treasury receipts $1,-030,226; payments $1,089,711; balance $9,311,128.

MINING SHARES.

Coppers at Boston 53½@54; Colorado Copper 7; Franklin 12; Hecla 86; Hancock 2; Minnesota 1½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 14, 1869.

EXCHANGE—Firm at ½ premium.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and steady; engagements at 8c on wheat to Buffalo.

FLOUR—Fairly active, particularly for low and medium grades, sales at $6 37½@8 87½ for winter extras; $8 75@9 50 for spring extras; $4 75@5 25 for spring superfine.

WHEAT—Quiet and rather unsettled, but without much change in prices. Sales at 1 at $1 06 for No. 2 at $1 29@$1 30; closing at $1 30@. For spring the market is dull and nominal at $1 06@1 07 for No. 2; $1 30@1 32 seller August; $1 31½ buyer and $1 29@30 seller August.

CORN—Quiet but firmer; sales of No. 1 at 82@83c, and No. 2 at 80@81c, closing steady at the latter rate for delivery. Liberal sales were made at 84c seller last year and July, 85c seller July, 85c buyer July, and 86c seller July; 85c buyer July, and 86c seller July; 86c buyer July, and 87c seller July. Shipping grades of "change at 80c seller July, and 81½c seller August.

OATS—Dull and lower; sales at 57@58c.

RYE—More active and firmer, closing at $1 06 for No. 2.

BARLEY—Market here; quotations nominal.

PROVISIONS—Buyers and sellers apart; transactions light. Mess pork firm at $24 50@24 75 cash and outside. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales at 15½@ 15¾c for prime steam. Meats—Sales in lots of shoulders at 12½@12¾c; clear sides at 17½@17¾c; long clear at 16½@16¾c; short clear rib sides 17½@17¾c. Cattle retail at 3½@6½c. Hogs sold at 7½@8½c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Flour quiet and steady at $7 37@7 62 penrls-nominal. Ohio n opened steady with a fair inquiry, and closed drooping; sales 2,000 bbls at $5 75@6 00 for superfine State; $6 00@6 25 for extra do; $6 25@6 50 for choice do; closing flour is more active without change in prices; sales 8,000 bbls at $5 75@6 00 for superfine State; $6 00@6 50 for extra State; $6 50@6 90 for choice do; $6 75@7 00 for fancy do; $5 75@6 00 for superfine western; $6 00@6 50 for extra do; $6 50@6 90 for choice do; closing at $7 00@7 50 for extra St. Louis; $6 50@9 00 for choice do; closing steady; sales 3,000 bbls at $5 75@6 00 for superfine western; $6 00@6 75 for extra State, part shipped; and part sold to the trade; $6 75@7 00 for Illinois; $5 40@5 75 for Michigan; sales 800 barrels at $5 60@ 5 70 for Ohio; sales 400 barrels at $5 75@6 00 for extra Ohio; $6 00@6 50 for choice do; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $7 00@7 50 for extra St. Louis; $6 50@9 00 for choice do; closing steady; sales 800 bbls Canada at 11@12c. Molasses dull. Sugars firm at 11½c for crude and 17@17½c for refined. Hops quiet at 80@85c for American. Coal—Anthracite quiet and unchanged. Rosin quiet at $2 50@3 00. Petroleum—Crude quiet and unchanged; refined 31½@32c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in moderate request and 2@3c higher for No. 1; dull and lower for No. 2 red winter; sales of 1,000 bu at for No. 1 and $1 32 for No. 2. Corn firm and in higher demand; sales 1,000 bu high mixed at 76c. Oats—Demand for parcels on spot; held at 76c for No. 1 on spot; 75c for do for August. Rye quiet and inactive. Barley dull and nominal; no more receipts, probably will not be until new crop comes forward. Provisions still inactive and nominally unchanged; refined held at 28½@ 29c for July and August; crude lower and held at 16@16½.

Chicago Markets.

FIRM. Tennessees 61; Virginias 61; Georgias 83; North Carolinas 38; Missouris 87¾; South Carolinas 70¾.

STOCKS.

Express stocks dull. Rail-roads opened weak but became firmer, closing strong.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Development in Forest County and at Parker's Landing—The Titusville Herald's Monthly Report.

The Tionesta *Republican*, of this week, referring to oil operations in Forest county, says:

The excitement of a few days ago with regard to oil, stimulated by the developments on Jamieson flats, which resulted in a producing and paying well, has not abated by any means, neither has that dampened the ardor, or slackened the faith of the knowing ones with regard to the great merits of the oil fields of this portion of the Allegheny Valley.

Men whose knowledge of oil districts is unlimited, who have labored in other oil fields, and are veterans in the business, having operated on Oil Creek, at Pleasantville, Stoneburg and Scrubgrass, take leases after examining the land. This is encouraging to the people, while at the same time they claim, rightly we believe, that it is promising, and that the fields will prove profitable to those who operate. The territory leased has never been tested. There is a long space between the mouth of Tubbs's Run and Tionesta Creek which has never been tried or developed—save one well, put down during the early days of the oil excitement. In 1862, we have been informed, and which stood near the brick yard, on the river bank. The operations at this well were conducted in a very primitive manner, by a pole "jumped down" 10 feet, and pumped a short time with a hand pump, and even under such treatment as this gave signs of promise.

On the opposite side of the river from the leases above noticed, and on the Jamieson farm, near the new well, now producing 25 barrels, we hear of the following leases: Four leases of five acres each, to Dunham & Co., some parties that drilled the producing well. Lease to Fisher Bros., of oil City, of five acres, one-fourth royalty. Mr. Jamieson, the proprietor of the farm on which the producing well is situated, is determined to put down one well on every five acres, believing that one such well will last longer, and produce better, than if drilled on every acre. We think all oil territory would last longer if this course was pursued by the land holders. Messrs Hunter & Roberts have got their derrick up at the mouth of Hunter's Run, opposite this borough, and will commence drilling immediately.

The prospects in this region are encouraging, and we believe that developments now about to be commenced will demonstrate the fact that Forest county is within the "oil belt." Ever since the developments, at Shamburg, the derricks have been marching, parallel after parallel, from that point towards the Allegheny river. A few weeks ago a well was struck on the head waters of West Hickory in the edge of this county, and a number of wells are producing there, and many more going down, and the tide is still moving down that stream towards the river. The well on the Allegheny river, near this place, will create a flutter in the money centers, and we shall soon see derricks springing up around us and shall have the river territory developed. We have faith to believe that the result will be favorable.

A Parker's Landing correspondent writes on the 25th ult., as follows: There are now in this district 25 producing wells, making 310 barrels of oil daily; 17 wells drilling and 23 wells rigging—84 in all; the excitement is becoming greater every day and new enterprises are of daily occurrence. The four new wells tested the beginning of the present month are the best here—producing as follows: Allegheny well, 40 barrels; Pittsburgh well, Parker's Landing, 30 barrels; Bark House 25 barrels; and Perkins 20 barrels each daily. The Graham Landing well on the east side of the Allegheny river, tested this week, is good for 30 barrels per day and improving. A torpedo was inserted in the Pittsburgh and Tom's Run No. 1 well this week, and immediately it from a 15 barrel well to 75 barrels daily. The Red Bank well, two months ago only 6 barrels, is to-day 20 barrels. Two of the wells tested this month are small but paying, the expenses and improvements very heavy.

Referring to the Titusville *Herald's* monthly report, the *Star* of that city says: "As regards the accuracy of the last report we will leave our readers to judge for themselves, after stating the following facts: On Saturday there were shown a few figures, giving the exact number of barrels shipped to Cleveland from Oil City, the footings of which, released from the report about *twenty-seven thousand* barrels. The report gives Cleveland credit for 7,000 barrels as being shipped from Oil City, while the actual shipments to Cleveland, during the month of June, as obtained from the several shippers' books, amount to a trifle over 16,000 barrels, of 42 gallons each. Tarbe figures also show a discrepancy in the amount of oil shipped to Cleveland from the upper creek of about 4,500 barrels. It will be noticed that these two items alone, if corrected in the report, would make a difference of 31,500 barrels in the total production, or over 1,000 barrels per day. There is also a large discrepancy reported at Tidioute. Shippers make their shipments from eighteen to twenty thousand barrels larger than the report. We do not pretend to say that the production is a thousand barrels more than the *Herald* makes it, but we do say, that its report is not correct. The chief error, no doubt, is in the reported stock on hand."

A NEW PEOPLE DISCOVERED IN AFRICA.

A Race Like the Anglo-Saxon, of Asiatic Origin—Their Religion Spiritual—Their Government Monarchical.

[From the Observer.]

In the southwestern portion of Africa is a tract about 300 miles in breadth, from north to south, and between 400 and 500 in length, from east to west, laid down on the maps as Herero Land or Damara Land. It extends from the Cunene river on the north to the Walfisch Bay, on the south, and from the coast to Lake Ngami, in the interior. Very few Europeans have visited it; three elephant hunter's only, between 1857 and 1864, Anderson, whose works on "Lake Ngami," etc., are so well known, Green and Santz. Anderson was so much pleased with the country that he purchased a large tract of land there and raised some thousands of cattle. He did there in the early part of the present year.

There are two races inhabiting the country, the Bechuanas, who occupy some Kraals or villages in the central and northern part, but who are in a dependent condition, and the Ovas, of several tribes, Ovamos, Ovaherero, Ovambantiera, Ovakuenama, Ovamunene, &c., a red race, with long hair—curly, but never woolly—regular features and of fine form. These are the ruling race, and exhibit a high degree of intelligence, and manners and customs which indicate their Asiatic origin. They are governed by a King—Kaviango is now one of the Ovamto race, who resides at Ondonga. He is assisted in the government by a Council, without whose consent he cannot execute any measure. Each tribe has its Princes and its Captains, and the princes are subject to the King and Council, by whom, for any offense against the laws, they may be deposed. Life or death. Each principality is divided into districts, governed by chiefs, who are amenable to the princes, but have an appeal to the king and council. Their roads are excellent, and each has an inspector, whose business it is to see that every person coming into the Kingdom is stopped and entertained until his business and purposes can be reported to the king, and permission obtained for him to travel through the country. In this case of strangers and hunters there is little difficulty; but those are rigid in the extreme on every responsible citizen of the country to be their guarantee that they shall deal honorably and pay all debts they contract.

The religion of the country is, in many respects, so much like that of the Parsees as to incline the belief that the Ovas belong to that race, or have been under its influence. They are not idolaters, but believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator, who is omnipresent, omnipotent, and omniscient, and whose symbols are the sun and fire, and to these they pay homage as His representatives, but offer no sacrifices to them. They keep the sacred fire constantly burning, and the priests, who are a distinct priesthood, entrust to their daughters, and sometimes to their wives, the duty of superintending these sacred fires. The Ovas also believe in the existence of a very powerful spirit, who is not, however, omniscient nor omnipresent, and to this interference they attribute their misfortunes and accidents, but they offer no sacrifices to him. They are said to be an honest, industrious and temperate people, far more regardful of their word, and more observant of good morals than most of the African nations.

STATE NEWS.

James Lewis and John Sauvin, conductor and driver on the Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia, were arrested on Monday for cruelty to animals, by overloading a car, and sentenced to pay twenty-five dollars and costs.

Wm. Leob, an employee in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, while oiling the hanging pully wheels last week, was caught by the machinery and whirled around for one or two minutes at the rate of one hundred and fifty revolutions to the minute. His feet and legs were shockingly mangled, from the effects of which he died.

On Saturday afternoon last, Mr. George K. Green, employed in the steam planing mill of Messrs. Moltz, Elliot & Co., Williamsport, was struck in the region of the stomach by a piece of timber, with such force as to lead to his death at an early hour on Monday morning. Mr. Green was in the twenty-sixth year of his age, and leaves a wife and one child.

William C. McCormick, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Blair county, died at Altoona, on the 3d inst. The Altoona *Tribune* says: "Early in life he was in the employ of Lyon, Shorb & Co., at Pennsylvania Furnace, Centre county. Afterwards he engaged in the mercantile business in Pittsburgh and Hollidaysburg. He was the Commonwealth collector of tolls for the Canal and Portage Railroad for a number of years, and when Blair county was stricken off from Huntingdon he was appointed first Prothonotary for Blair county. After this he was appointed at other furnaces as manager. When the Pennsylvania Railroad offices were opened at this place he was appointed to a position in the Motive Power Department, which he held until his death."

The railing around the Mexican monument, in Harrisburg, is said to be of a unique and curious pattern. The posts represent a bundle of arrows surmounted by Roman battle axes; the uprights are made of condemned muskets with bayonets attached.

A little girl in Lancaster, named Shirk, found a "Union" pseudo shell and placed it in her mouth. On attempting to bite it, it exploded, lacerating the inside of her mouth badly, and tearing away a portion of the inside of her left cheek. The little girl is three or four years of age, and her injuries, although painful, are not considered of a serious character.

A colored man, near Chambersburg, was the other day thrown from a mule which he was riding, but his feet became entangled in the harness, and the mule being frightened ran more than half a mile before he was stopped, dragging the man, head down, all the way, leaping two fences, striking the man's head against several stumps and finally bringing up against an apple tree. The man, marvelous to relate, had no serious injury, and was about his work next day.

The Allentown *Democrat* says: At present there are about fifty slate quarries in full operation in Lehigh and Northampton counties, which, during the last year, produced about two hundred thousand squares of slate; out of these, according to the prices obtained, were realized one million five hundred thousand dollars, with a net profit of about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The working capital is estimated at one million seven hundred thousand dollars, which shows a result of fifty per cent. profit on the amount invested. Besides the quarries can only fill about half their orders, and what they do fill they bring to market under difficulties. All the quarries in Northampton, excepting a few, have to drag their slate from two to fifteen miles on wagons, which is a great drawback—an immense waste of time and money.

Joseph J. Bates was convicted in the United States District Court at Boston of manufacturing stills without paying tax, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $1,000. Bates sold only old stills for illicit distilling, and then informed on the distiller, making money both ways.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of James Jones, indicted for larceny, previously reported, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Stewart Sampson, of Wilkinsburg, was tried and found guilty on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. Sentence deferred.

John McKirdy was arraigned on a charge of embezzlement as officer of a corporation. The defendant was Secretary of the National Refining and storing Company, which it is alleged had sold to John Thompson five thousand barrels of oil, to be delivered at a future time. When the time for the delivery of the oil came round, the Company did not furnish it, and the Secretary, it is alleged, contrary to the instructions of the Board of Directors drew a check in favor of Mr. Thompson for damages alleged to have been sustained.

The Commonwealth proved the fact that the money had been paid to Mr. Thompson, and the orders to the Secretary not to pay the debt.

The defense offered to prove the debt a good and legal one, and the duty of the Secretary, as an officer of the Company, to pay it.

The prosecution objected on the ground that the payment of the money was fraudulent in fact, and as the defendant had been notified not to pay it.

The objection of the prosecution was overruled, and the evidence for the defense received. On trial at adjournment.

United States Court of Erie—Judge McCandless.

The regular term of the United States Court commenced at Erie on Monday morning.

Grand Jury—Thomas L. Kane was chosen foreman of the Grand Jury.

On motion of J. E. Brawley, Esq., of Meadville, C. M. Wood, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted to practice as an attorney at this court.

There are a large number of suits on the list, consisting largely of bankruptcy, revenue and equity cases.

Presbyterian Female Seminary.

An adjourned meeting was held in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church on Penn street (Dr. Howard's), on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of discussing the project of organizing a fema e seminary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. George A. Berry, Esq., was called upon to preside, and John F. Slagle, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The call for the meeting was read. It in substance set forth that the necessity for the establishment of a female college of a high grade, to be under the control of the Presbyterian denomination, was daily becoming more apparent, that the project had been discussed frequently, and that as an incentive to active and immediate work, the Pressbyterian congregation of Shady side had received the sum of $20,000 for the building of the same, which, according to the estimates made, was about one fifth of the amount needed to complete the enterprise. Rev. W. D. Beatty, of Shadyside, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That for the following reasons we regard an institution of learning of the highest order in the highest degree desirable: 1st. That the grand missionary work before us and also the community may be elevated. 2d. That the same advantages for obtaining a thorough classical education may be secured to the young of the young women of our county that are now enjoyed by our young men. 3d. That the means of enjoining a finished education may be brought within the reach of the largest number possible. 4th. That Presbyterians may control the education of their own daughters.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the important enterprise to the liberality of the people.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a financial agent, and also a committee from each co-operating church, who shall assist said agent in canvassing their respective congregations.

Resolved, That the Revs. Sewcel, Noble, Reid and Smith be appointed a committee to employ an agent, appoint the other committees referred to, and assist the latter in the work of carrying into effect the object at which we aim.

The resolutions were adopted. A discussion then ensued as to the location of the Seminary, Shadyside and Allegheny being mentioned.

Mr. S. P. Shriver said that $20,000 had already been subscribed by the Presbyterian Church at Shadyside, towards the object, and he thought the Seminary ought to be placed in the locality giving the largest amount of money. If Allegheny or Pittsburgh people would increase this amount, let them locate the institution.

Rev. Mr. Beatty thought the first and main object was to locate the institution, and was willing to yield the best location.

Other business were made after which the meeting adjourned.

Fatal Accident—Man Killed on a Freight Car.

A man named George Berry, while riding on the top of a car on the Pan Handle Railroad yesterday morning, met with an accident which resulted in the loss of his life. It appears that he and a man named Louis Armstrong were on the way from Newport, Ky., to Newark, N. J., and getting out of money, they endeavored to steal a ride on the Southern express. They were put off the train near Cadiz Junction, and then climbed to the top of one of the cars of the Southern express train. At Bridgeville, about six o'clock, as the express train was passing, some men on a freight train which was on the switch, saw Armstrong holding Berry, who was lying with his body half over the edge on the car. The engineer was signaled, stopped the car and the men were taken down. Berry, who was quite insensible, presented a horrible appearance, his skull being fractured and one of his eyes knocked out of the socket. Armstrong said he was lying on the car asleep and was awakened by Berry stumbling over him, and stepped back. Immediately he was sleeping on and was struck by a bridge or tunnel. The injured man was brought to the city and taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second avenue, where he died about two o'clock. Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Sunday School Anniversary.

The Thirty-second Anniversary of the First Christian Church, corner of Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, Joseph King, Pastor, was held on Tuesday evening of this week. The exercises were of an interesting character, consisting of singing by the children, the presentation of prizes to different classes and scholars, and also the presentation of a very beautiful banner to that class, (Wm. H. Graham, teacher,) which is to be known for six months to come as the banner class. The banner was one of the most beautiful we ever saw. The material of which it is made was silk, on one side the name of the Sunday School, and beneath this the words, "Jesus is our Captain." On the other side the words of the Sunday School hymn, printed in letters of gold, "In the days of thy youth," and under this the motto, "Jesus the watchful eye of His will guide in duty, to those who love Him." The Sunday School is rapidly increasing in numbers, and is now in a prosperous condition. The Superintendent, J. E. Sinclair, and teachers are faithful, devoted and prayerful, and are doing a good work in behalf of the young.

Accidents at New Buildings.

About noon yesterday one of the large dressed stones being used on the front of the new Mercantile Library building, on Penn street, was elevated to its place and dropped from the derrick. It was not securely placed on the wall, however, and a workman leaned against it and pushed it over and it fell to the sidewalk striking on some other stones lying there, and broke into a number of fiem. Two persons passing at the time made narrow escapes from being struck.

About one o'clock yesterday the derrick used in raising the slate on the roof of the new Dollar Savings Bank building on Fourth avenue, fell while a stone was being raised. A boy standing on the sidewalk narrowly escaped injury. The fall was occasioned by an unbalanced load. The derrick held the derrick in place breaking. It was immediately repaired, and it is a short time afterwards fell again. No person was hurt, as the second fall was anticipated.

The Fifth Avenue Sewer Obstruction.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have just learned that the Street Committee, in opposition to the decision of the Court as regards the merits of the case, have given the contractor, Flinn, permission to obstruct the travel on the road on Fifth avenue, as he may see proper. The Court, from the depositions of experienced sewer builders, at the trial against the contractor, even fully satisfied that the work could be prosecuted without any obstruction to the travel and so declared, and unless he obtained permission from time to time from the City Regulator, or the Street Committee, that he Flinn could not obstruct the passage of the cars. It seems that at the instance of Flinn a meeting of the committee was had, in conjunction with the City Regulator, and in defiance of the decree of the court; the former allowed a continuation of the work as heretofore (the latter dissenting), regardless of the interest and convenience of residents along the road. It is strange that the accommodations of parties who are compelled to use the road must be sacrificed to gratify greed and individual prejudice of an ignorant, perverse and inexperienced contractor.

OAKLAND.

Fined for Illegal Liquor Selling.

Christ. Schnoker was fined fifty dollars and costs by Mayor Brush, yesterday, for selling liquor on Sunday.

Mrs. McCoy was before His Honor for the same offense. She acknowledged that she sold liquor on Sunday, but claimed that she had no other way of making a livelihood for herself and six children. She was fined fifty dollars and costs. The Mayor informed her that unless she ceased selling liquor he would have him arrested for keeping a disorderly house.

Chief Hague make an information against her for selling without license and close up the doggery, which is located in a little alley in the Twelfth ward. He also informed her that if she could not provide means for the support of her children other than by operating the "ten hall," alluded to he would see to their welfare. At all events, the Mayor gave her to understand that the establishment must be abolished and immediately.

A SECOND ATTEMPT.—We mentioned in yesterday's issue, that a woman named Mrs. Mullen, residing on Penn street, Tenth ward, had attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself with an apron at a late hour on Friday evening. The designs of the woman were frustrated by the interference of a policeman, and she was placed under close surveillance. About two o'clock yesterday morning, however, a second attempt at self-destruction was made, this time poison being resorted to, in the shape of a large dose of laudanum. She was detected in the act of administering the deadly liquid and a physician being called immediately, powerful emetics were administered and the stomach relieved of the poison. Domestic difficulties are said to be the cause of the attempts to destroy her life.

DISPOSED OF.—The name of the man whom we noticed yesterday as having been put out of the Metropolitan Hotel on Penn street, the night previous, bearing evidence of a severe whipping and also of having been robbed, was Michael Welsh. Yesterday morning he stated to Mayor Brush that he had been on a "spree" for several days past, and that he was unable to tell of anything that had been done him during that time. He was fined one dollar and costs for drunkenness, which he paid and was released.

NEW ODD FELLOWS HALL.—The new Odd Fellows Hall erected by Tarentum Lodge No. 586, I. O. O. F., will be dedicated to-day. The members of the order hereabouts intend participating in the dedication and procession, will meet at half past six o'clock this morning, at the corner of Ferry st. and Federal street, Allegheny. The train will leave at seven. We have previously published a programme of the exercises.

PHILOMATIC SOCIETY.—The following officers have been elected for the Philomatic Literary Society, which meets at the corner of Third avenue and Market street: President, T. S. O'Brien; Vice President, P. M. Hanstrow; Corresponding Secretary, L. O. Keefe; Treasurer, John Merrifield; Executive Committee, Wm. B. Caffrey, Charles McBride.

PITTSBURGHERS visiting Cleveland will find a comfortable and commodious hotel in "The Forest City House," on Superior street, near Public square, kept by W. T. Terrell.

HAZLEWOOD ALARM BELL.—The striking apparatus will be attached to the alarm bell on the Christian Chapel, Hazlewood, Twenty-third ward, in the beginning of next week.

THE HUMBOLDT CENTENNIAL.

Meeting of Germans Last Evening.

A meeting of the Germans was held at Turner Hall, Sixth avenue, last evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the centennial birthday of Alexander Von Humboldt on the 14th of September next.

The meeting was called to order by C. F. Bauer, Esq., of the *Volksblatt*, and the following officers elected:

President—Joseph Able.

Vice-President—Otto Krois.

Secretary—Mr. Montzebber.

Some general discussion followed in which a number of those present expressed themselves in favor of celebrating in an appropriate manner the birthday of Humboldt.

On motion a Committee of nine was then appointed to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the celebration: Joseph Able, Otto Kunz, Mr. Montzhiser, Dr. Hardmyer, Ph. R. Meriz, Joseph Siergel, George Pehl, R. Knoebel, Mr. Meyran.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman of the Committee.

It is not altogether improbable that one of the chief features of the celebration will be the laying of a corner stone for a monument to the great Physicist in Allegheny Park.

An Enterprising Showman Proposes to Rent the Court House.

A slab-sided, hatchet-faced looking individual walked into the office of the Clerk of Courts a day or two ago, and asked if he could rent the Court House. The official looked at him in astonishment, supposing that he must be an escaped lunatic or a blithering idiot; and said, with an air of astonishment, "Sir!" The hatchet-faced individual proceeded, evidently without noticing the astonishment of the county official, "I have a magic lantern show, and have been giving exhibitions at a number of Court Houses in adjoining counties, with great success, and thought I would give an exhibition in Pittsburgh, provided I could rent the Court House." The official referred the enterprising showman to the County Commissioner, at the same time explaining to him that the success of the application would be successful. The showman departed post haste, and whether the wonderful magic lantern has been heard from.

Death of a Most Worthy Lady.

In our obituary column will be found an announcement that will bring pain to many hearts. We allude to the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Grnff, the widow of the late Henry Graff, well remembered as one of our leading citizens, and among our most active and successful organizers and forwarding merchants and from manufacturers. The whole life of this most estimable and christian lady was illustrative of the good deeds which, ending in a calm, and tranquil death, at the ripe age of seventy years, this afternoon, at her residence on Penn street, in the bosom of her kind and affectionate family. Everybody knows and will mourn her loss, who was tried in vain. The hour had come, the grand messenger was at hand, and she passed away from amongst us. Her quiet charities, her Christian love, her triumphant death, will long be remembered by many, and the memory she has left behind. The deceased was the mother of Mr. Henry Graff, formerly engaged in manufacturing in this city, an l so favorably known among the business men. She also leaves two daughters, Mrs. Patt Hanna and Mrs. Judge Kirkpatrick, all of whom have the sympathies of relatives and friends in their bereavement.

RAILROAD CONDUCTOR SERIOUSLY, PERHAPS FATALLY INJURED.—Mr. J. Sanford, the oldest passenger conductor on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, was seriously, and perhaps fatally injured, at Greenville, about twelve o'clock yesterday. It appears that he was looking from the platform of one of the rear cars, as the Erie and Pittsburgh Express was nearing Greenville, when a switch target struck him on the head and shoulder, and he fell to the ground, in front of the train. His skull was fractured and his right leg broken in four inches. But little hope is entertained of his recovery.

A GRAVE DISCOVERED IN THE WEST COMMONS.—Some men while excavating a sewer in the West Commons, Allegheny City, yesterday morning, found, some two hundred feet from the Penitentiary wall, the bones of an infant human being. In the grave was also found a right leg bone, four inches in length and a half an inch square.

STRUCK A CAR CONDUCTOR.—Edward Rogers was fined ten dollars and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday for striking a car conductor of the Citizens' Railroad Company, on the night previous. The fine was paid and the accused released.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—John Beatty was before Alderman Gripp, charged with a keg of hinges and then throwing the keg and contents into the Monongahela river, has been sent to the House of Refuge by Mayor Brush.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED FRAUD.

John Wilshel made information against John Fridley, charging defendant with obtaining goods to the amount of $23 25 by false and fraudulent representations. The complainant resides in Lawrenceville and alleges that the defendant came to him and obtained goods to the amount mentioned by representing that he had a contract from Peterson, Preston & Co. for doing some excavating on the Pan Handle Railroad, and which representations the prosecutor has since stopped. The defendant was arrested at Wood's Run, and gave bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

James Ferguson was committed to jail yesterday in default of $800 bail to answer a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Julia Kemp.

Don't Forget

The First Annual Moonlight Excursion of the F. S. Church, on the steamer Echo No. 2, on Friday evening, the 16th inst., at six o'clock. The most pleasant arrangements are in the hands of a committee, and promises to be a grand success.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Awful Quick Printing.

During the progress of the fair at Lafayette Hall, given by the Ladies' Home Mission Society, the day ago, an order was sent to to J. L. Read & Son, at just 12 o'clock noon, for 50 hand printed tickets for admission, *twelve minutes* the first lot of checks were printed and delivered, and in twenty minutes the whole job was completed. This job of printing, for rapidity and neatness, is said to be unheard of. It is not surprising, however, emanating from as "live" a house as that of J. L. Read & Son, as all orders left with them are done in a prompt and workmanlike manner. Cards, envelopes, cards, bill-heads, etc., is delivered inside of twenty hours.

The Place to Get an Elegant Carriage, Barouche or Buggy, &c.

Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt, at their large and commodious warerooms, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Fifth avenue, have now on exhibition as fine a stock of carriages, barouches, buggies, &c., as have ever been in our city, and their entire stock has but one quality of work—and that is the best. They can be proud of the fact that manufactured work is as good as any make in the Union, and for elegant finish is equal in every particular to the most fastidious taste. New patterns in light work are being continually introduced, and the keeping pace with the fashion. Prices as low as those of any manufacturer of the same quality of goods. Repairing of all kinds neatly and promptly attended to.

Summer Perils—How to Escape Them.

It will be remembered, that in short this July weather. Vigor oozes through the skin at every pore, and it is by physical exertion that unhealthy influences can be baffled and repelled. The vital elements are evaporated by perspiration, hence, nervousness. In order to set acting pump, and the moisture that is pumped out of the system from the secret springs of life within him. There is great need, therefore, that these sources of physical strength should be in a condition to work without danger or inconvenience, the extraordinary demand. If they are not in such a condition the individual becomes languid and lowspirited, and is a short time ill.

The main thing is to keep the digestive apparatus in good working trim; for if the stomach, the purveyor of the system, does its duty thoroughly, the liver, the bowels, the brain and the nervous system, being duly nurtured, will be likely to do theirs. In view of these facts, we unhesitatingly advise a powerful and at some vegetable tonic like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is especially required at this enfeebling season. It is the most invaluable of all correctives and invigorants, and for this reason: it does not overstimulate the system. The proportions of aperient, tonic and stimulating components are so judiciously adjusted, that the processes of invigoration and purification go on simultaneously, and no undue excitement is created in the circulation or the brain. All medicines that stimulate, however pure, excite the pulse and the nervous system. Their exhilarating effect is temporary, and when it passes off the physical and mental depression they were employed to remove exists in an aggravated form, not; this is not the case when HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are taken as a stomachic and nervine. The medicinal herbs, roots and gums with which they are impregnated, neutralize the exciting principle of the rye spirit which forms their basis, and which is in itself the most wholesome of all the varieties of alcohol.

DRUGGISTS.

FOUTZ'S CATTLE POWDER,
FOUTZ'S CATTLE POWDER.
LYON'S INSECT POWDER,
LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
SPEER'S WINE.
FRUIT WAX, FRUIT WAX
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BY
W. J. SNODGRASS,
COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

BROWN'S GINGER,
Drake's Plantation,
Lyons' Insect Powder,
Bagan's Balm. Lungo's Plugs,
Magnesia Water,
Laird's Bloom of Youth,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Corner Wood street and Second avenue.

R. M. SNODGRASS,
Federal and Robinson Streets,
DEALER IN
FRESH DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
Perfumeries, Cosmetics and Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Sponges, &c.
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS,
ENGLISH ALES AND PORTER,
WS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS,
JUNE, 1869.
We are now Opening an assortment unsolicited in this city of FINEST
Velvets, Brussels & 3-Plys,
Of our own recent importation and selected from Eastern Manufacturers, and THE VERY NEWEST DESIGNS.
Medium and Low Priced Ingrains,
Very Superior Quality and Colors.
An extra quality of
RAG CARPET.
We are now Selling many of the above
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Avenue.

NEW CARPETS.
Just Opened a Choice Assortment of
Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Common
CARPETS,
To Fill up since Close of Spring Trade.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF
WHITE, CHECK AND FANCY
MATTINGS,
At Lower Rates than Heretofore.
FULL LINES OF
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.
Oliver McClintock & Co,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

JULY, 1869.
SPECIAL SALE OF
CARPETS.
WE OFFER AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
A Line of New and Choice Patterns
English Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain and Other Carpets,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION, and our entire stock at prices which make it an object for the month, as these goods have never been sold in this city.
Our Store will close at 5 P. M. until September 1st.
McFARLAND & COLLINS
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
SECOND FLOOR.

NEW CARPETS,
FINE CARPETS,
CHEAP CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS.
Boyard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

PLUMBERS &C.

CRAIG BROTHERS,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
PIPE FITTERS, PLUMBERS,
AND DEALERS IN
IRON AND LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, PUMPS, PIPE FITTINGS AND GAS FIXTURES,
152 FIRST STREET, NEAR SMITHFIELD
Would solicit Orders for New or the Repairing of Work.
The personal supervision of one of the members of the firm will be given to all Work entrusted to us.
S. BEYMER, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
R. F. BAUMAN, } CHAS. F. WELTS,
Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead,
DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 21 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.
ORANGE MINERAL, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, POTTERS' LEAD, Zinc Paints, Putty and Colors.
The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name.
$2,000 REWARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.
CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attracted by the great and increasing demand for our Brand of White Lead solely to our "guarantee label," are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red Label* on the side of each keg, and see that it bears our *written* signatures.
As a still further protection to consumers, we now *brand* with *stencil* our "guarantee" on the *end* of the keg, in addition to the *Red Label* on the side of keg.
The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY, its UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BARKER, SR., DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same to
WM. BARKER, Jr.,
B. BARKER,
Executors.
No. 72 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE
MISSISQUOI POWDER
Actually cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the Skin. See report to L. I. Medical Society and statements of Physicians in circular, sent free on application to CHAS. A. DRUGS, General Agent,
182 Pearl street, New York.
P. O. Box 1,659.

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY
IN EARNEST'S
PATENT SWING CRIB,
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MWF

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS; ALSO,
Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Truck and Copying Presses.
IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER, &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
102 SECOND AVENUE.
Near Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Scales Repaired promptly. TTHS

Riehle Brothers,
SUCCESSORS TO
Banks, Dinmore & Co.
STANDARD
SCALES.
John England & Co.,
AGENTS,
263 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Full assortment of STANDARD SCALES of all kinds constantly on hand, including Dormant and Portable Platform Scales. Also, Counter and Prescription Scales. Particular attention is called to our CELEBRATED STOCK HOUSE SCALES and PARALLEL PLATE LEVERS, GRAIN SCALES, for weighing heavy castings. Also, Coal and Hay Scales.
Scales repaired promptly. MWS

Reed & Barton,
TAUNTON, MASS.,
ESTABLISHED - - - - - - 1824.
Manufacturers of the New Patent
SEAMLESS LINED
Ice Pitcher,
Pronounced by Dr. HAYS, State Assayer of Massachusetts, to preserve Water perfectly Pure, and in others made in the usual manner of two different metals, soldered together, thus forming a galvanic arrangement, the water, after standing for a few hours, found to contain from .25 to .75 Copper, and in four hours sufficient metal had been dissolved to render the water obnoxious to health.
Are also Manufacturers of the Finest Quality of
Electro-Plated Nickel Silver
AND
WHITE METAL
Table Ware,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Including a large variety of New and Elegant Designs, which are sold by the principal dealers with the guarantee that the goods are made of the best quality of Metal, and to be fully plated with Pure Silver.
The Highest Prize for Silver-Plated Ware
Was awarded to REED & BARTON, by the American Institute, New York, in 1867.
Office and Show-rooms at the Factory, Taunton, Mass., and
No. 2 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
IS NOW RECEIVING A FRESH STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND WELL WORTHY OF INSPECTION.
Rich and heavy Black Gros Grained Silk, for Basques and Dresses.
A very elegant assortment of medium quality Black Silks, from $2 00 to $3 00, for walking Suits.
Fancy Dress Silks in great variety.
Irish, French and American Poplins.
Black and Colored Alpacas and Mohair Lustres.
Lupins, Black Bombazines, Delaines, Tremise Cloths and Poplins, for Mourning.
Beautiful assortment of Striped Poplins, Grey Poplins and Japanese Cloths, for Suits.
Jaconet and Organdie Lawns.
Percales and Linenettes.
Two cases Fine All-Wool Cassimere, for Boys' wear, 87c per yard, very cheap
MWF

GREAT WESTERN
Planing Mill and Box Factory
Cor. Third Street and Duquesne Way,
WILL FURNISH
Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets.
JOBBING of all kinds carefully and promptly executed. WS

F. E. UDELL,
DEALER IN
Factory, Goshen and W. R.
CHEESE,
RAVENNA, OHIO.
Orders by mail, with satisfactory references, promptly filled and delivered free of cartage on cars. I guarantee all Cheese sent out by me.
F. E. UDELL.
WS

Urling, Follansbee & Co.,
121 WOOD STREET,
CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER AT RETAIL A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING,
FOR
Gentlemen, Boys and Children's Wear.
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods
Our Goods are marked at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES, MARKING BUT THE ONE PRICE, WITH NO DEVIATION.
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
121 WOOD STREET,
CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.